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The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



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No. 4304

Drug Toxicity

AN EXPERT COMMITTEE SET UP

AN expert committee on drug toxicity has been set up under the chairmanship of Dr. R. S. F. Hennessey (The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.) by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry.

The committee has been asked to review existing procedures and methods for the toxicity testing of drugs; to make recommendations for promoting the exchange and prompt utilisation of knowledge and experience in that field; and generally to act as an advisory and co-ordinating body on all the technical and scientific problems of toxicity testing. The Committee is empowered to collaborate with appropriate persons and bodies outside the Association. The president of the Association (Dr. Denis E. Wheeler) recalls that, on July 14, he announced that a study group had been formed by the Association to examine the possibility of establishing greater safeguards for drugs than those already in existence. The immediate conclusions of their studies were approved by the board of management at its meeting on August 2. Dr. Wheeler points out that toxicity studies in relation to any compound are "essentially concerned with the proving of a negative," and that some variation as between one company and another in the techniques and in the tests carried out are to be expected. "We have herefore set ourselves the objective of ensuring that the best current practices at any time are known to and so used by the whole industry, for herein must surely lie the best prospect of securing the maximum possible safeguards at all times."

Local T.V. Advertising

PHARMACISTS CONFER WITH PRODUCER

ABOUT thirty-five pharmacists from the North-west of England met in Manchester on August 1 to confer with a commercial television advertising company on a plan to use television for publicising the services of pharmacists. The company was Ingham Butterworth T.V., Ltd., whose representatives outlined a plan of advertising regularly on A.B.C. television at weekends commencing in October. After some discussion Mr. D. Mellor, M.P.S., Stockport, put forward a resolution welcoming the plan and inviting the co-operation and, if necessary, the guidance of the National Pharmaceutical Union. The resolution expressed regret that

difficulty had arisen between the Union and Messrs. Butterworth and urged an early "get together" to formulate an agreed policy. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Mellor urged that the "putting over of a good image of pharmacy services and products" was an essential task. Messrs. S. Mintz, Didsbury; Duigenon, Denton, and Spencer, Radcliffe, also spoke in favour.

Insulin Syringes

REVISED STANDARD SPECIFICATION

A NEW British Standard (B.S.1619: 1962), "Hypodermic syringes for insulin injection (Luer fitting)" has been prepared. It introduces a 2-mil instead of the previous 1.5-mil syringe, though the scale intervals of 0.05 mil have been retained. The new standard has the approval of the British Diabetic Association. Other modifications have been made to the specification. A glass or ceramic piston may be used as an alternative to metal pistons in metal-and-glass syringes. The test for leakage of the conical tip when fitted to a needle has been made more realistic in terms of present requirements, and

relevant dimensions for insulin syringes are specified in order to provide basic data for the design of a carrying case. All syringes for insulin injection made to comply with the new standard must bear the B.S.I.'s certificate mark. That mark is issued only under licence, and full details are obtainable from the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1, where copies, price 5s. each (postage extra to non-subscribers) may be obtained.

Medical Research Report

BACTERIAL WALLS AND ANTIBIOTICS

AMONG information presented in the report for 1960-61 of the Medical Research Council (H.M. Stationery Office, price 21s.), is a summary of investigations carried out on the chemical structure of the bacterial cell wall, and the effects of certain antibiotics on that structure. More is now known of the processes leading to the formation of mucopeptide in the wall. Chloramphenicol, which will inhibit protein synthesis, is not able to inhibit experimental biosynthesis of mucopeptide by staphylococci, even when the concentration of the antibiotic is many times that normally required. Penicillins arrest the synthesis of mucopeptide, but have little or no effect, in equivalent concentrations, on the synthesis of ordinary proteins or nucleic acid. Experiment has shown that the relative amounts of the various penicillins that stop mucopeptide synthesis are of the same order as those required for antibacterial action.



CIVIC VISIT TO CHEMICAL WORKS: Sir John and Lady Dunbar (lord and lady provost of the City of Edinburgh) visited the Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, headquarters of Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., recently. Their tour included the E.P.I. laboratories and the works departments of Macfarlan Smith, Ltd., the subsidiary company responsible for bulk manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products. Left-hand picture shows the lady provost with Messrs. G. G. Halliday (right) and A. Scott among bales of raw materials for manufacture into medicinal chemicals. Right-hand picture shows Dr. D. Ritchie and the lord and lady provost watching Mr. John Arnot operating an ampoule printing machine.

When staphylococci are made resistant to relatively high concentrations of benzylpenicillin or methicillin by selective growth on laboratory media containing one or other of those antibiotics, the mucopeptide-forming mechanism is found also to have become resistant to the antibiotic concerned, and to the expected extent. Other results strongly suggest that penicillin in some way interferes with nucleotide metabolism. Another article concerned with naturally occurring blood proteins describes techniques available for the investigation of those particular proteins which, by acting as antibodies, combat foreign bodies and other infective agents. In animal experiments on the "physiological exploration of physical symptoms of mental and cerebral illness," it was observed that some substances produced naturally in the body can, if they gain access in sufficient concentration to the brain, produce symptoms that are usually regarded as characteristic features of abnormal mental states.

Nottingham University

PHARMACY DEGREES CONFERRED

THE chancellor of the University of Nottingham conferred degrees in pharmacy on the following students on July 6: *Doctor of Philosophy*: H. C. Palmer, R. T. Parfitt. *Master of Pharmacy*: G. Blunden, N. A. Stevenson. *Bachelor of Pharmacy*: HONOURS (First class), Janet C. Lewis, Judith A. Shouler, J. M. Sprake, Doreen Stringer, G. N. Woodruff; (Second class, division 1), Pamela J. Booth, Avice M. Condie, Patricia L. Hall, R. G. Hooper, P. H. Redfern, P. A. Solomon, C. A. Walton; (Second class, division 2), Pauline Leach, Gillian Locke. *Bachelor of Pharmacy*: (Division 1), Elizabeth Armitage, Rita M. Stockdale, G. W. Walker; (Division 2), D. Ashworth, P. R. B. Brooks, Glenys Brown, Barbara A. Chater, H. J. Deeming, Rosemary A. Frankson, Judith M. Frewin, Janet Q. James, J. Janes, Irene Karlish, Eleanor L. Keir, Rosemary A. McGovern, K. David Miller, Christine E. Moore, Eileen M. Oldrieve, Brenda A. Plowman, Gillian Sharp, D. W. Stainton, Kathleen A. Stonham, H. S. Thomas, A. J. Walker, Carol A. Ward, P. S. Westoll, J. S. Wilde.

First Aid In Mines

DRAFT REGULATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

THE Minister of Power has issued a set of draft regulations that he proposes to make in connection with first aid treatment in mines and quarries. Published as the Coal and Other Mines (First Aid) Regulations 1962 (H.M. Stationery Office, price eightpence), the regulations state that in every first-aid room there shall be provided plain wound dressings and roller bandages; sterilised cotton wool in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. packets and adhesive wound dressings of an approved type; approved eye ointment in a container of an approved type and size, sterilised eye pads in separate sealed packets and a bottle suitable for washing eyes; a rubber or pressure bandage; scissors and safety pins. Underground organisations must provide a first-aid container

labelled "First Aid," and containing only first-aid materials including not less than two large plain wound dressings, two small plain wound dressings and six adhesive wound dressings of an approved type and assorted sizes. At first-aid stations a similar marked container must be available containing bandages and padding for use with splints; not less than six plain wound dressings; and a roller or pressure bandage. It is proposed that the regulations shall come into force on January 1, 1963.

European Aerosols

BRIGHT FUTURE, SAYS EXECUTIVE

THOUGH there are many problems to overcome, the future looks bright for European aerosol makers, according to Mr. Wilhelm Staehle (president, Federation of European Aerosol Associations). The European aerosol executive was invited by the Chemical Specialities Manufacturers' Association, New York, to address a meeting of its Aerosol Division in Chicago recently. Mr. Staehle said that the American consumer was more receptive to new products and more likely to be influenced by advertising claims than his European counterpart but that was expected to be offset by the formation of the Common Market, by an annual population increase of 1 to 3 per cent and by a rising standard of living. Production of aerosols in Europe in 1961 totalled 250 million units, a rise of 35 per cent. Great Britain and Western Germany were the undisputed leaders, with each country producing an estimated 60 million units in 1961, said Mr. Staehle.

Purchase Tax

A REMINDER ABOUT REGISTRATION

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have issued a notice drawing attention to Section 6, subsection (3) of the Finance Act, 1962, which provides that a manufacturer who makes, or applies any process in the course of making, chargeable goods for use in or in connection with a business carried on by him is required to be registered for purchase tax if the wholesale value of those goods exceeds £500 a year, or if the £500 limit is exceeded by the aggregate of the wholesale value of such goods and his reckonable turnover for purchase-tax purposes of any chargeable goods manufactured for sale or hire. The Commissioners point out that it is the responsibility of manufacturers who are not already registered to apply to their local Officer of Customs and Excise immediately they become liable to registration. As liability to account for any tax due runs from the date on which a trader became registrable, all unregistered manufacturers who make goods of a kind chargeable with purchase tax, or apply any process in the course of making such goods, and appropriate or apply them for use in or in connection with a business carried on by them, are advised in their own interests to consult their local Officer of Customs and Excise as to their position. For purchase-tax purposes the term

"manufacture" covers not only a person who makes goods himself, but also a person who has his own material made up or who provides the principal materials from which an article is made for him.

Television Advertising

A GUIDE TO STANDARDS

THE Independent Television Companions Association, Ltd., is preparing a series of notes on the standards employed in considering advertising scripts and film submitted to them for approval. The notes are intended as a guide for advertising agencies and others engaged in that sphere. Three sets of notes so far issued deal with (a) visual treatment of advertisements; (b) advertising of medicinal and semi-medicinal products, and (c) advertising and children. Included in the second section are preparations containing vitamins; analgesics; antirheumatics; products for treating colds, coughs, catarrh, etc.; indigestion remedies; laxatives; tooth-pastes; preparations claiming to provide energy; aids to slimming; shampoos and hair treatments; skin treatments; deodorants and depilatories, and products used for feminine hygiene and treatment of feminine disorders.

Surface-active Agents

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FORMED

A BRITISH National Committee of Surface Active Agents has been inaugurated to foster on an international basis, British interests in the field of surface activity. Its aims and objects have been defined as:—To seek membership of the Comité International de la Détergence (C.I.D.); to consider all questions of a technical character relating to the work of C.I.D., etc.; to maintain liaison with United Kingdom organisations and learned individuals with interests in the field of surface activity; and to co-ordinate U.K. participation in international congresses on detergency. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary-General, 86 Strand, London, W.C.2, to whom inquiries as to membership should be sent.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Examination Results

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

SUCCESSFUL candidates in the Second Professional examination and Assistants' examinations, held in July by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland were:—*Second Professional examination (Second Class Honours)*, Donovan, Timothy A., Flynn, Canice, Hughes, Michael, Kearns, Mary C., Pettit, Michael, Treacy, Michael. (Pass), Cashman, Timothy, Keating, Antoinette, Keogh, John J., Kilgarriff, Alice, Mulholland, Margaret, Murray, Bridget, Naylor, Mary, O'Donoghue, John, O'Neill, Desmond, Prendergast, James. *Assistants' examination (Pass)*, Ahern, Josephine A., Gallagher, Philomena, Geoghegan, Thomas C., Kelly, John J., White, John.

IRISH BREVITIES THE REPUBLIC

THE Select Committee on the Health Services has stated in an interim report that, owing to the volume of submissions made in response to its newspaper advertisements, to furnish a report to the Dail by the date originally fixed (November 30) will not be possible. Accordingly, the date has been extended to March 31, 1963.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Export Services branch of the Board of Trade has moved to new premises at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (telephone: City 5757).

OF 196 candidates who sat the Institute of Packaging 1962 membership examination, 110 passed, four were referred and eighty-two failed.

THE local committee of the Liverpool meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference announces that all the available places have been allocated for the Conference banquet on September 11.

PROFESSOR P. B. Medawar, F.R.S., has been appointed director of the Medical Research Council's National Institute for Medical Research in succession to Sir Charles Harington.

THE Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee sent a congratulatory message to Mr. J. S. Grant (chairman, North London Pharmaceutical Association) on the occasion of the Association's fiftieth anniversary on July 25.

THE proceedings are now available of the first British Insecticide and Fungicide Conference, organised by the Association of British Manufacturers of Agricultural Chemicals, at Brighton, November 1961. They include the thirteen main papers and forty-five research reports presented at the conference, together with the discussions that followed the papers. Copies may be obtained (price 70s. each) from the Association's secretary (Mr. W. A. Williams), 86 Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE Institution of Chemical Engineers has appointed two industrial research fellows, Dr. J. R. Bourne, B.Sc., A.M.I.Chem.E., and Mr. R. Jackson, M.A. Dr. Bourne, who is a member of the chemical engineering staff at Nottingham University, is concerned with the "mixing and agitation of non-Newtonian fluids, powders and pastes," and Mr. Jackson, who is at present working in the chemical engineering laboratories of the University of Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt College, is to investigate the field of "formation and coalescence of drops and bubbles in liquid systems."

SPORT

Golf.—MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. Seventy-eight members and friends were entertained by James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Mere golf and country club, Knutsford, Cheshire, on July 25, on the occasion of the Society's dies' day. Results: *Woolley trophy and replica*, 1, T. Williams (70); 2, Dr. R. Doohan (71). *Ladies' putting competitions* (highest score), 1, Mrs. Williams; (non-golfers), 1, Mrs. Walsham; (handicap), 1, Mrs. Rigby. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Woolley. Mr. D. Beevers (president) proposed a vote of thanks to the company and Mrs. Woolley.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

The referendum

The letter accompanying the voting card sent out to contractors by the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union can have done little to clarify the present situation. At the moment of writing I have no means of knowing whether the vote has given the N.P.U. what it seems to be seeking, namely some figures which it can regard as a vote of confidence. The result of the vote, while apparently of paramount importance to the organisers, does not in any way affect the issues which are at stake. Last year the contractor service found itself the target for a substantial cut, and the committee responsible for negotiating the remuneration on behalf of the contractors was powerless to prevent the action taken by the Ministry of Health. That, understandably, led to feeling, and the negotiators were in the pillory. But, instead of asking at this stage for a hasty vote of confidence, the negotiators might, with profit, consider the whole situation for the purpose of ascertaining whether there may be allies—not rivals—in the field. Recent events have emphasised time and again that no one section of pharmacy can stand alone. It was discovered, for example, that the imposition of the 2s. levy introduced questions which directly concerned pharmaceutical ethics, and that Mr. Enoch Powell was evidently totally unaware of the fact that the Pharmaceutical Society was the professional organisation in Great Britain. The Society was compelled to intervene, for the problems arising brought it directly into the field. Again, the contractors' committee introduced a new factor into the negotiations with the Ministry in the demand for a professional fee—a subject which must apply to the profession as a whole, and not to only one section of it. More recently, the arbitration award to hospital pharmacists was founded on an assessment of the whole professional status of pharmacy, which was judged on one small section. The Society—*our Society*—is deeply involved.

A time for vision

The present is a time for broad vision and concerted action, demanding the contemplation of wide horizons. It is a time for complete reappraisal, with time to think and time to plan. There seems to me to be little occasion for a snap vote, urging a reply to two questions which have little relevance to the much bigger issues which have been revealed to us in recent months. The N.P.U. letter sent out with the voting card finishes with the dramatic sentence: "Upon this will depend who will, in future, carry out negotiations with the Ministry of Health on your behalf." Such a statement fails completely, in my opinion, to grasp the situation in which we find ourselves to-day. The issues are not parochial. They are fundamental and national, and they demand a more statesmanlike approach than has been displayed in the circumstances referred to. This is no time for jockeying for position, and, as I have said, whatever the outcome of the vote, the result is of little consequence and less value. The choice offered is totally unrealistic.

Raising the standard

For objective and clear thinking, I commend the letter to Mr. Enoch Powell issued over the signature of the secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 126). It is right that some effort should be made to assess the significance of membership of the European Economic Community in regard to its effect on pharmacy in the community as a whole. The frank admission that the position of pharmacy in the Six is more in keeping with the aspirations of British pharmacists than it is in this country is praiseworthy. The realisation that the entry of Britain into the Community might strengthen influences harmful to the maintenance of the professional way of life of pharmacists on the Continent is wholly admirable. Much better that we should set our sights and our aspirations on the model in Europe than that they should be subjected to the dangers of introducing the mistakes which have prevented British pharmacy from reaching the heights it might have done. Personal ownership and limitation of pharmacies, allied to the reservation of the sale of drugs to pharmacists, are professional privileges we in this country may envy.

Liverpool Conference Papers

DETAILS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE AND PROFESSIONAL SESSIONS

THE following papers are being presented at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Liverpool, September 10-14.

It is expected that preprints of the papers will be available during the last week of August, and will be sent to those members who have requested them on the "Preprint Request" card. Any other member of the Conference who desires preprints should send to the secretaries, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, not later than August 17, the completed "Preprint Request" card, which was enclosed with the receipt for payment for the Conference tickets.

Monday morning, September 10 OPENING SESSION

"THE ROLE OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES IN MEDICINE." *J. C. Hanbury* (chairman of the Conference).

Monday afternoon, September 10 SCIENCE SESSION

Group A

1. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE METABOLISM OF NEOSTIGMINE IN PATIENTS WITH MYASTHENIA GRAVIS. *Carol A. Scott, P. T. Nowell and A. Wilson.*

2. SOME EFFECTS OF A HEMI-CHOLINIUM COMPOUND (HC-3) ON NEUROMUSCULAR TRANSMISSION IN THE CAT. *E. R. Evans and H. Wilson.*

3. MYASTHENIC-LIKE FEATURES ON THE NEUROMUSCULAR TRANSMISSION FAILURE PRODUCED BY TRIETHYLCHOLINE. *W. C. Bowman, B. A. Hemsworth and M. J. Rand.*

4. THE RESPONSE OF THE PIG UTERUS TO OXYTOCIN AT DIFFERENT STAGES IN THE OESTRUS CYCLE. *A. Knifton.*

5. AN APPARATUS FOR TESTING ANTICONVULSANT DRUGS BY ELECTRO-SHOCK SEIZURES IN MICE. *C. H. Cashin and H. Jackson.*

6. LOCAL ANAESTHETIC ACTIVITY IN DIETHYLAMINOACETYL DERIVATIVES OF SUBSTITUTED BENZYLAMINES. *R. F. Collins and B. J. Large.*

Group B

7. THE DETERMINATION OF ERGOTAMINE IN PREPARATIONS CONTAINING ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE AND CYCLIZINE HYDROCHLORIDE. *A. C. Caws and B. E. Lawrence.*

8. THE DETERMINATION OF CALCIUM IN HEAVY MAGNESIUM CARBONATE USING GLYOXAL BIS (2-HYDROXYANIL). *M. A. Leonard.*

9. THE ANALYSIS OF POLDINE METHOSULPHATE BY INFRA-RED SPECTROSCOPY. *H. D. C. Rapson, K. W. Austin and A. E. Cutmore.*

10. THE COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATION OF PHENOLPHTHALEIN. *J. Allen, Miss B. Gartside and C. A. Johnson.*

11. THE USE OF TETRA-PHENYL-BORON FOR THE DETERMINATION AND CHARACTERISATION OF ORGANIC BASES IN PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS. *C. A. Johnson and R. E. King.*

Tuesday morning, September 11 PROFESSIONAL SESSION

"FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF PHARMACY." Opening remarks by *F. W. Adams.*

Tuesday afternoon, September 11 SCIENCE SESSION

12. WATER FOR INJECTION BY ION EXCHANGE. *A. M. Cook and L. Saunders.*

13. SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF INTERFACIAL FILMS OF POTASSIUM ARABATE. *K. Wibberley.*

14. A NOTE ON THE STABILITY OF SOLUTIONS OF ISOPRENALINE. *G. B. West and T. D. Whittet.*

15. THE ASSAY OF PROTAMINE SULPHATE FOR ITS CAPACITY TO NEUTRALIZE HEPARIN. *V. J. Birkinshaw and K. L. Smith.*

16. THE OXIDATION OF EMULSIFIED AND SOLUBILISED BENZALDEHYDE. *J. E. Carless and J. Swarbrick.*

Wednesday morning, September 12 CONFERENCE LECTURE

"PHARMACOGENETICS—A STUDY OF INHERITED VARIABILITY IN THE RESPONSE TO DRUGS," *C. A. Clarke.*

Thursday morning, September 13 SYMPOSIUM SESSION

"DRUG ADDICTION." Opening speakers: *J. M. Johnston, A. D. Macdonald and B. J. Thomas.*

Friday morning, September 14 PROFESSIONAL SESSION

"THE EMPLOYEE PHARMACIST." Opening paper by *Nicholas Herdman.*

SCIENCE SESSION

17. SURFACE ACTIVITY OF A SERIES OF SYNTHETIC NON-IONIC DETERGENTS. *P. H. Elworthy and C. B. Macfarlane.*

18. THE CONTROLLED POTENTIAL REDUCTION OF CRYSTAL VIOLET AND BRILLIANT GREEN AT THE STIRRED MERCURY CATHODE. *C. G. Butler and Mrs. F. P. Martin.*

19. STUDIES ON *Datura leichhardtii* MUELL. EX. BENTH. PART II. ALKALOIDAL CONSTITUENTS. *W. C. Evans and N. A. Stevenson.*

20. THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF MARBLE ON WET BALL MILLING. EFFECT OF THE SOLID:LIQUID RATIO. *M. I. Barnett and K. C. James.*

21. DETERMINATION OF TRICHLOROETHYL PHOSPHATE IN PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS. *P. F. G. Boon.*

22. THE EFFECT OF A SULPHATED POLYSACCHARIDE ON THE ACIDITY AND VOLUME OF HISTAMINE-STIMULATED GASTRIC SECRETION IN THE GUINEA-PIG. *W. Anderson, R. Marcus and J. Watt.*

Friday afternoon, September 14 SCIENCE SESSION

23. THE POLAROGRAPHIC ASSAY OF STREPTOMYCIN. *R. Goodey, T. E. Coulting and Miss J. E. Hart.*

24. STUDIES ON THE POSTIRRADIATION OXYGEN EFFECT IN BACTERIAL SPORES. *A. Tallentire and N. A. Dickinson.*

25. THE EFFECT OF AGE ON THE VIALIBILITY OF *Penicillium notatum* SPORES IN WATER AND SOLUTIONS OF PHENOL. *N. M. Chauhan and V. Walters.*

LEGAL REPORTS

Stole from Employers

AT Reading magistrates' court, recently, Jean Grace, 6 Coley Avenue, Reading, who pleaded guilty to stealing a 6s. 5d. hair spray from her employers, Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., wholesale chemists, King's Road, Reading, asked for three further cases to be taken into consideration. Grace, who had two previous convictions, was granted a conditional discharge for twelve months.

Fine for False Description

PERFUME on sale in Cockington, nr. Torquay, Devon, which was advertised as though it was made from violets grown in the village, was in fact made from "a chemical that smelled like violets," said Mr. D. A. Grant, prosecuting on behalf of the Board of Trade in a Torquay court on August 12. Julius Segelman, a director holding ninety-nine of the 100 issued shares of the Cockington Forge and Gift Shops, Ltd., was on that date fined £20 on a summons of falsely describing the perfume, and the company was fined a total of £60, with £15 costs, on two similar summonses. Mr. Grant said that a display card at Rose Cottage, Cockington, stated: "Perfume of Cockington violets grown in this famous village." "Perfume of Cockington violets," said Mr. Grant, implied that the perfume, which was on sale at 1s. per bottle, was made from real Cockington violets, whereas it was made, in fact, from a chemical that smelled like violets. With regard to the phrase "grown in this famous village," Mr. Grant said it would have taken tons of petals to make a small quantity of perfume—an expensive method. The display card might have induced people to buy the perfume in the belief that it was a genuine violet perfume made from the flowers. On behalf of the defendant it was said that he took over Rose Cottage in 1949, when an essence of violets was made in the village. Later the perfume was supplied from elsewhere, but the display card remained.

Unfit for Consumption

WHEN Antigen, Ltd., High Street, Bexley, Kent, makers of Din Din baby food, were summoned at Wimbledon magistrates' court, recently, for selling two tins of baby food that were unfit for human consumption, the company pleaded guilty. For the borough council it was said that in February the local health department received complaints about a certain brand of baby food, and a health inspector visited a chemist's shop on February 19. Two tins of

Din Din baby food bought by him, were found to be swollen and blown, indicating that the contents were decomposing and generating gas. A second summons related to tins in the same condition but bought from another shop on February 28. The borough health inspector wrote to the manufacturers, who explained that the trouble had been caused during processing, and in consequence the council decided to proceed against the makers and not against the retailers. When the defects were discovered the council called in all tins in Wimbledon and elsewhere. "The council takes a serious view of this matter. This was a baby food. It could have had more serious consequences than if taken by an adult person," said the prosecution. For the defence it was said that the food was made at two factories in Ireland, at one of which "something had gone wrong." All the tins had been sent to the other. Owing to a human error a large batch had not been sterilised. So soon as the results became known steps were taken ruthlessly to withdraw all stocks; 10,000 tins had been destroyed and another 15,000 were about to be dealt with. The company were fined £5 on both offences, with £7 7s. costs.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

FISONS, LTD., have purchased a 45 per cent. holding in the ordinary capital of Rallis India, Ltd. Fisons propose to transfer up to 50 per cent. of the holding to Tata and their associates, a large industrial group in India. Rallis India, Ltd., is a long-established trading concern which has recently expanded its activities in the manufacture and distribution of pharmaceuticals, fertilisers and agricultural chemicals.

COURTAULDS, LTD., are to manufacture carbon disulphide from methane, utilising a process developed and patented by F.M.C. Corporation of the United States. An agreement has been concluded with Messrs. F.M.C. as a result of which a 75,000 tons-per-year plant is being installed at Messrs. Courtaulds' chemical works at Trafford Park, Manchester. The plant is expected to be operating by the end of 1963. In the F.M.C. process, methane is used as starting point instead of charcoal or coal, and for the Trafford Park plant the gas is being obtained by pipeline from the Shell Carrington Works six miles away. The new plant will replace the company's existing plant.

BORAX (Holdings), Ltd., are to spend about £1.5 million in constructing a depot at Rotterdam to receive and distribute boron products throughout Europe. For many years the group's boron products, manufactured in the United States, have been shipped in bags to markets all over the world. The products will now be shipped from the plant of their subsidiary company, United States Borax and Chemical Corporation, direct to Rotterdam in bulk. From there they will be distributed to continental Europe, the British Isles and Scandinavia. A wholly owned Dutch subsidiary company of Messrs. Borax Holdings—Borax N.V.—has been formed to deal with the new

operations in Holland. Construction work is starting in August, and the depot will be completed by late 1963.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company. R.O. = Registered Office

BRONTLIAM CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

SCOTT ELLIOTT, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Ella M. Elliott and Donald S. Elliott, 130 Northcote Road, London, S.W.11.

N. V. LUNDIE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, etc. Directors: Norman V. Lundie, M.P.S., and Mary Lundie, 13 Lord Street, Southport.

MEMCO, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £500. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical and laboratory supplies, etc. Directors: Reginald K. Payne and Lily M. Payne. R.O.: 41 Derwent Road, Whitton, Middlesex.

BALTAR, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To

carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, etc. Subscribers: Laurence R. Battell and William J. Wildman, R.O.: 13 Well Court, Bow Lane, London, E.C.4.

A. J. PHILLIPS (CHEMISIS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To acquire the business of a chemist carried on by Albert J. Phillips, 123 Rowlands Road, Worthing, etc. Directors: Albert J. Phillips, M.P.S., Edith Phillips and Stanley Cox, M.P.S. R.O.: Tudor Court, 52 Richmond Road, Worthing, Sussex.

A. J. REED (TRURO) LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists, etc. Directors: Albert J. Reed, M.P.S., and Violet M. Reed, 10 Frances Street, Truro, Cornwall.

COUNTY SUPPLIERS (CHEMISTS' SUN-DRIES), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Directors: Ronald F. Hicks, Mrs. Ivy G. Musto, Philip E. Porter and Philip L. Thompson. R.O.: 343 Hamstel Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

MALCOLM (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Marian R. Malcolm, M.P.S., and Dennis W. S. Trenfield. R.O.: Jasmine, Waters Lane, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

Offices and Shops Legislation

In a written reply to a number of questions on July 23, MR. W. WHITELAW (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour) confirmed that legislation implementing the Gowers Committee Report on shops and offices is to be introduced during the next session of Parliament.

Smallpox Immunisation Research

DR. DONALD JOHNSON asked the Parliamentary Secretary for Science in what establishments research into improved methods of immunisation against smallpox was taking place. MR. DENZIL FREETH (Parliamentary Secretary, Science) stated in a written answer on August 3 that the major establishments were the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine; Liverpool University; Public Health Laboratory Service; and Queen's University, Belfast. He added that research on the problem was also undertaken by the pharmaceutical industry.

Chemical Fertilisers

MR. J. M. L. PRIOR asked the President of the Board of Trade if he had concluded discussions with fertiliser manufacturers on matters raised by the report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply of chemical fertilisers. MR. J. F. ERROLL (President, Board of Trade) stated in a written reply on August 3 that the Commission had found Fisons, Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., were monopoly suppliers of certain fertilisers. Those companies had given assurances that they would not seek unreasonable profits from those materials, and had agreed to afford facilities to accountants appointed by the Minister to verify regularly that those assurances were being observed.

Decimal Coinage

MR. G. W. PROUDFOOT asked about the Report of the Committee on Decimal Coinage. In a written reply on July 19 MR. E. DU CANN (Economic Secretary, Treasury) stated the report should be available "early next year."

Parliament adjourned on August 3 for the Summer recess until October 25.

In addition to the loss of that revenue, expenditure, of which no reliable estimate could be made, would be incurred on items costing less than the charges."

Linseed

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would state the countries from which linseed was imported in 1961, together with the quantities obtained from each. MR. F. J. ERROLL (President, Board of Trade) provided the following details in a written answer on August 2:

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS IN 1961— FLAX SEED OR LINSEED

	Quantity	Value		
			Tons	£
Cyprus	51	3,850		
Canada	150,431	7,899,928		
Western Germany	20	950		
Netherlands	250	13,560		
Belgium	177	6,397		
Argentine Republic	—	1		
TOTAL	150,869	7,924,686		

Medical Research

When asked by MR. H. J. BOYDEN on July 30 about possible plans for stimulating local medical research, MR. POWELL said that the initiative was with the Regional Hospital Boards. The responsibility of allocating funds for medical research belonged to the Medical Research Council.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. D. P. ALLEN, F.P.S., has taken over the old-established business of Buxton & Grant, Ltd., 176 Blackboy Hill, Clifton, Bristol. The trading name is not being changed.

Appointments

REED CARTONS, LTD., Reed House, Kew Bridge, Brentford, Middlesex, have appointed Mr. S. J. B. Gordon their sales marketing manager.

DEATHS

CROSS.—On July 17, Mr. Charles William Cross, M.P.S., 42 Boultham Avenue, Lincoln. Mr. Cross qualified in 1921.

HARDING.—On August 1, Mr.

Oliver Hampton Harding, M.P.S., 12 Orchard Court, Wickham Road, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey. Mr. Harding qualified in 1901.

MILBURN.—On July 18, Mr. Charles Barr Peacock Milburn, F.P.S., 51 Cecil Avenue, Bradford, Yorks. Mr. Milburn qualified in 1921.

PAIN.—On July 18, Mr. Walter Allan Pain, M.P.S., 52 High Street, Sevenoaks. Mr. Pain qualified in 1910.

POPE.—On July 14, Mr. William Pope, M.P.S., 16 Bradham Lane, Exmouth, Devon. Mr. Pope qualified in 1919.

RIKKERS.—Recently, Mr. Stephanus Jacobus Rikkers, M.P.S., The Hague, 81 Sweelinckplein, Holland. Mr. Rikkers qualified in 1907.

EXPANSION PLANS

A NEW factory, with facilities for the production of spring balances and springs is to be opened near Calcutta, India, by Geo. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich, in conjunction with Bird & Co. (Private), Ltd., Calcutta. The factory building, costing £150,000, will initially occupy about 25,000 sq. ft.

A PHARMACEUTICAL plant and executive headquarters was officially opened at Munich on June 7 by Cyanamid G.m.b.H. West German subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company. Main production of the plant will be Lederle pharmaceuticals, including antibiotics. In addition to manufacturing facilities, there are laboratories for product quality control.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

Successful candidates in England, Scotland and Wales

THE following candidates satisfied the examiners in the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination (two-year course) held by the Pharmaceutical Society in England and Wales in July (†=certificate withheld pending evidence of practical training or age):—

†Adkinson, Barbara M., Birmingham

Allanson, W. R., Romford

†Allen, Elizabeth M., Tettenhall, Staffs

†Anderson, B. A., Swansea

Aram, C. P., Lincoln

†Badacsonyi, Maria J., Bloomsbury

†Barr, M. C., Cardiff

Barry, D. P., Clapham Common

Beale, E. W., Orpington

†Benoliel, D. M., Preston

†Bernstein, Angela, Stamford Hill

†Beveridge, E. G., Nottingham

Bevington, J. A., St. Helens

Birtwistle, Margaret, Farnworth

Bowden, Jean A., Manchester

†Brierley, E., Cardiff

†Brill-Edwards, Margaret A.,

Portsmouth

†Broome, Margaret A., Nuthall

†Brown, A. T., Bridgend

Bunn, D. K. G., East Acton

†Burkett, Mary, Peterborough

†Burt, I. S., Wakefield

†Busfield, Dorothy, Greenford

†Chadbourne, D. J., Mansfield

†Cheetham, J. K., Rochdale

†Clueas, Gillian M., Barry

Cohen, B. R., Leeds

†Credland, Judith P. A., Sheffield

Dale, G. E., Liverpool

Day, A. W., Stockport

Diamond, Sheila M., Sideup

Edwards, J. H. W., Colwyn Bay

Farley, D. W., Southampton

Funnell, C. P., Hastings

Garner, P. R., Abergel

Glass, J. H., Glasgow

Grange, G. G., Ruislip

†Greenwood, W. B., Blaekpool

†Harcourt, D. N., Bristol

†Harding, K., Ringwood

†Hassall, J. S., Nantwich

†Haycocks, C. A., Muswell Hill

†Henderson, G., Sunderland

†Hindley, J. G., Ruthin

†Hlaba, J. J. M., Cape Province

†Holding, B., Liverpool

Houghton, S., Ormskirk

James, M. E. Q., South Benfleet

James, W. D. M., Ilkeston

†Jones, B. E., Brixton

†Jones, Pamela L., Hassocks

†King, Ruth, Cardiff

†Lates, C., Manchester

Lewis, B. R., Petts Wood

Litewska, Zofia G., Cirencester

Loughran, V., Battle

†Lurie, Doreen, Manchester

†MacDonald, Margaret M., Cardiff

McIntosh, E. N. A., Chiswick

Magson, R. S., Coventry

†Marquis, V. O., Sunderland

Maskell, Bridget C., Sideup

Master, Jashwani D., Nagpur, India

†Mickleburgh, R., Bungay

†Mickler, B. J., Manchester

†Mildenhall, Valerie, Hailsham

Mitchell, Valerie A., Hailsham

Moden, Patricia D., Bristol

†Molson, G. R., Spalding

†Morgan, H. R., Ware

Muir, Janice M., Southampton

†Newby, K. H., Dudley

Nutton, P. H., Grimsby

Orton, Joan Y., Wolverhampton

Patel, Sureshchandra S., Hampstead

Payne, W. F., Hartfield

†Pearey, Sheila I., Muswell Hill

†Pike, J. M., Hendon

†Rees, Esther, Llanelli

Richardson, G., Ferryhill

†Riddick, J., Rhondda

†Roberts, Betty, Bristol

†Roberts, Kathleen R., Leeds

Roche, J. D., Oswestry

Rowlands, I. R., Newtown

†Russell, J. S., Bristol

Samways, G. T., Gatley

†Shah, Chandrakant R. R., Walbrook

†Sharpen, A. J., Streatham

†Shaw, C. J., Felixstowe

†Shewring, C. J., Tufnell Park

†Shorrocks, Judith A., Portsmouth

†Simmons, D. L., Brighton

†Stanley-Wood, N. G., Guernsey

†Sutcliffe, Jennifer R., Boston

†Tate, J., Manchester

†Thomas, A. N., Wimbledon

Thompson, G., Sunderland

†Troughton, P. J., Winchmore Hill

Turner, G. P., Crowborough

†Varnish, D. L., Coventry

Wallace, I. C., Coventry

†Wallis, Rosalind R., Edgware

†Watkins, A., Newport

†Watling, W. J. T., Kingston-on-Thames

Waugh, Gabrielle T., Anglesey

White, C. R., Stockport

White, Janet M., Birmingham

†Whiteoak, M. D., Halifax

Williams, R. G., Caernarvon

Wilson, Lynda, Liverpool

†Worrall, L. E., Birmingham

Wright, I. D., Crewe

Wright, J., Sutton

†Yeandle, Kathleen G., Minehead

Ziege, Rosemary P., Finehley

Scotland

Ainsworth, R. R., St. Saviours

Allison, Carole, North Shields

†Allison, J. D., Sunderland

Bailey, Marjorie, Hazel Grove

†Banerjee, Rathindra N., Calcutta

Barker, J. E., Harrogate

†Bennett, J. H., Huddersfield

Biles, P. E., Cirencester

Bird, Rosetta, Blackwood

†Byran, Susan P., Nottingham

Bryne, Astrid J., Fife

†Carmichael, Julia I., Rothiemor

n

Chalkley, G. J., Manor Park

Colpitts, T. A., Stanley

†Coyne, Pauleen M., Birkenhead

Creek, A., Manchester

†Day, M. J., Norwich

Deakin, K. J., Mansfield

†Desai, Ramanbhai V., India

†Fallow, I. B., Newcastle-on-Tyne

Foster, A. H., Darlington

Fraser, R. U., Boot of Garten

Freedman, J., Blackpool

†Gorman, L. G., Saltburn

†Griffiths, D., Darleston

†Hanford, D. M., Swansea

Harris, J., Birtley

†Haviland, Margaret C., Glasgow

Hooper, Nora, Grimsby

†Jhina, Manilal J., Edinburgh

Johnson, J. R., Nottingham

†Jones, B. L., Chester

†Jones, W. C., Hurlford

Kiddle, R. G., Bristol

†Laing, Jane B. M., Edinburgh

Lake, B. S., Worksop

Lambert, K., Dewsby

Layfield, G. A., Houghton-le-Spring

McWilliam, Margaret, East Kilbride

†Maddocks, Joan M., Wigan

Mainwaring, W., Roehdale

†Midgley, M. L., Guisborough

Monaghan, I. M., Glasgow

Moran, C. K., Castleford

†Morris, Beryl, Sunderland

Morton, D., Paisley

†Motala, Yusuf M., North Ealing

Murphy, L., Coatbridge

†Mutton, R. J., Weymouth

†Nestor, Jeremiah M., Birkenhead

†Northover, Elizabeth M., Tewkesbury

†Parkinson, Jean, Wigan

Pepler, A. F., Slough

†Phillips, Hazel G., Dowlais

†Plaice, Anne C., Barnsley

†Porteous, Janice A., Stourbridge

Prie, B. J., Romford

Ratcliffe, D., Bury

Rayner, M. J., Bristol

Reid, Yvonne G., St. Helier

†Saghesli, Widad M., Swansea

†Segal, M. B., Bideford

Southall, W. J., Salford

†Thomas, Gethryn M., Merthyr Tydfil

†Walker, M. J., Barton-on-Humber

Yaffe, G., Prestwich

PERSONALITIES

MESSRS. ERNEST RATTENBURY and DAVID BROWN, area managers of Inecto, for many years, have recently been created directors of Inecto, Ltd.



Both are well known in the field of air colouring cosmetics, where they have done a great deal to help promote today's phenomenal interest in hair colouring.

MR. H. HUMPHREYS JONES, fifty-four-year-old former principal of Liverpool School of Pharmacy, visited the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science recently while on a tour of



the United States. In the picture he is seen (left) with Dr. Linwood F. Tice, dean of pharmacy at Philadelphia under a portrait of the late Dr. Ivor Griffith (president of the College from 1941-61), a native of Rhiwlas, North Wales. Mr. Humphreys Jones, a former president of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, was recently granted the honorary degree of Master of Arts, University of Liverpool.

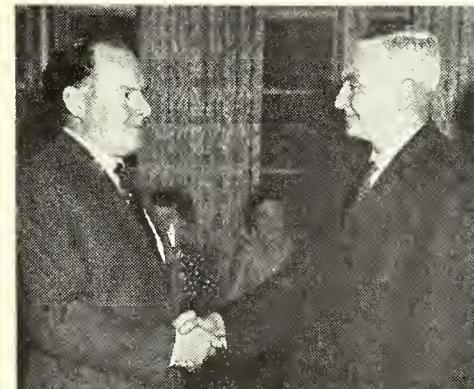
DR. F. LATHAM, who has been appointed medical director of Eli Lilly Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, was formerly with the Medical Research Council in the division of human physiology. In recent months Dr. Latham has been in the scientific and medical research divisions of Eli Lilly Co., Indiana, U.S.A.

R. P. EDKINS, B.Pharm., Ph.D., F.P.S., A.R.I.C., a former examiner in Scotland for the Pharmaceutical Society, and chief pharmacist, Organon Laboratories, Ltd., completed twenty-five years service with that company on August 1. To mark the occasion a presentation was made to him at a reception held at

Newhouse Hotel, Lanarks, adjacent to the company's laboratories.

SIR CHARLES HARINGTON, K.B.E., retired as director of the Medical Research Council's National Institute for Medical Research on August 1, an appointment he has held since 1942. During his directorship the Institute was transferred from the Council's laboratories at Hampstead to a new building at Mill Hill where, greatly enlarged, it has consolidated its position as a leading centre of basic medical research. Before 1942 Sir Charles was professor of chemical pathology at University College Hospital Medical School, University of London, where he undertook important work on the chemistry of the thyroid gland and on the synthesis of thyroxine that gained for him an international reputation.

MR. W. WALTON, F.P.S., deputy general sales manager of CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, has left England to take up the position of marketing manager of the pharmaceutical division of CIBA, Canada. Mr. Walton, who joined Messrs. CIBA in 1948 as a junior sales executive, spent a large part of his fourteen years with the company in building up their export department. In his new position he will be responsible for the sale of all the company's pharmaceutical products throughout Canada. His base will be the company's headquarters in Quebec.



RETIREMENT PRESENTATION: Mr. P. Mackenzie (a director, Macfarlan Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh) congratulates Mr. H. J. C. Smellie on his record of forty-seven years' service. Mr. Smellie, who recently retired, was presented with a camera on behalf of his colleagues in Edinburgh and London. He joined T. & H. Smith, Ltd., in 1915, and was for many years a representative in the London area. Latterly he was London manager for Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. The presentation was made by Mrs. O. Springett (London office).

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:

Noon suntan lotion (Honora O'Keefe)
Acido metatrattico

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—Lederle Laboratories division of Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, announce that Artane elixir has been deleted from their catalogue.

Christmas Showroom.—Roberts Windsor, Ltd., Victoria Works, Colwick, Nottingham, announce that their 1962 range of Christmas gift sets is being shown at the Polygon hotel, Southampton, August 14 to 16.

Annual Holiday.—S. Sigal & Co., Ltd., Dunboyne Street, Southampton Road, London, N.W.5, announce that they will be closed from Friday evening, August 10, until Monday morning, August 20. No communications or deliveries will be possible during that period.

Brought Into Line.—A new-type 8-oz. pack for Bisks slimmers' biscuit was introduced by British Chemotheutic Products, Ltd., Kemtheutic House, Grant Street, Bradford, 3, P.O. Box 242, during May. The smaller (4-oz.) size is now being packed in a similar manner. Both large and small composite drum packs remain available through trade sources.

Stockists in Ireland.—Medo-Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.5, have appointed Wilcox, Jozéau & Co., Ltd., 18 Temple Bar, Dublin, their stockists and distributors in the Irish Republic. Stocks of the company's specialities are being built up again, but in case of any difficulty customers are requested to contact the sole agent in the Republic, Mr. L. N. J. Hughes, 25 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.

Display Prize-winners.—Nicholas Products, Ltd., Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, announce that the winner of the first prize (£30) in their Waft display competition No. 2 was Mr. G. R. Mitchell, M.P.S., Forest Road, New Ollerton, nr. Newark, Notts. Second prize (£20) went to V. & E. Wall, Ltd., 437 Anlaby Road, Hull, Yorks. Competitions Nos. 3 and 4 are from August 7 to 18 and from August 27 to September 8 respectively. Entry forms may be obtained from the company.

Bonus Offers

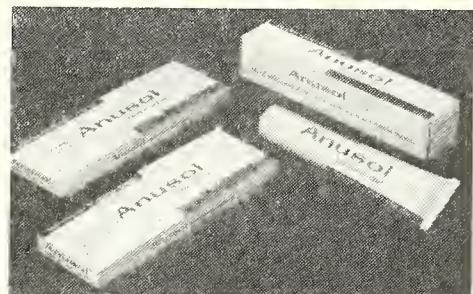
BIOMETICA, LTD., Boreham Wood, Herts. Buto rose-scented hair remover. Extra 5 per cent, on orders received between August 15 and August 30.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Avomine, Anthical cream and lotion, and Anthisan cream. Offer ended on July 28. Bonus terms for 25-gm. M.&B. antiseptic (propamidine) cream and for 5-gm. Brolene eye ointment remain in force until further notice.

GERHARDT-PENICK, LTD., Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey. Dethmor-5 warfarin concentrate. Fourteen invoiced as twelve (4s. and 1-lb. sizes). Tums indigestion tablets: Parcel deal. Six 100-tablet bottles invoiced as five; eighteen single rolls invoiced as sixteen; and twelve three-roll packs charged as eleven. Pied Piper warfarin ready-mixed mouse and rat killer. Three invoiced as two (1s. 3d., 4s. and 7s. sizes).

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Redesigned Packs. — William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, have produced newly designed packs



for Anusol suppositories (1-doz. size) and Anusol ointment (25-gm. size). They will not be offering the new packs in exchange for existing stocks of Anusol held by chemists.

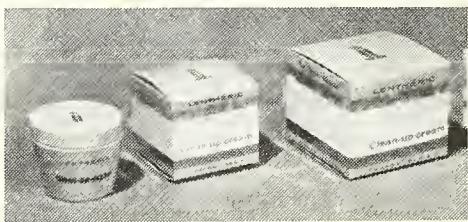
New Hormone Treatment. — The pharmaceutical division of Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, are introducing, under the name Femipausin, a combined hormone treatment for the symptoms of the menopause manufactured by Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Messrs. Horlicks being the sole distributors. Each tablet contains 5 mgm. of methyltestosterone and 0.01 mgm. of ethinyl oestradiol. The product is claimed free of undesirable side-effects and to have no contraindications. The packs are bottles of thirty and 150 tablets.

Second Quadruple Sheep Vaccine. — A second quadruple sheep vaccine introduced by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, is known as Agnulin. It comprises a blend of the purified toxoids of *Cl. Welchii* types B, C, D, and *Cl. tetanus*. Agnulin is designed to protect against lamb dysentery (*Cl. Welchii* type B), struck (type C), pulpy-kidney disease (type D) and tetanus. By selective use of the Glaxo range of purified sheep vaccines, including the company's other four-in-one prophylactic Ovilin, it is now possible, the makers claim, to give adequate coverage against one or a number of conditions according to the disease-pattern in the area surrounding a particular farm. Immunisation of the ewe, the lamb, and adult sheep will thus provide a permanent safeguard for each entire flock.

Bath Crystals in a New Pack. — The new pack of bath salts crystals designed by Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, and here illustrated combines practical features such as being unbreakable, easy to hold and stand firmly on a shelf, with elegant lines based on those of a Grecian vase and of decorative colours. The new pack is available in the fragrances French fern, pink lilac, blue carnation, gardenia, June roses, lily of the valley, sandalwood and also lavender flowers.

Body Spray. — The range of Frag products has been increased by the introduction of Fragdew body spray, a perfumed deodorant in spray pack with white plastic cap. Distributors are F. M. Langford, Ltd., 40 Wellclose Square, London, E.1.

Self-styling Hair Spray. — Caress, a self-styling hair spray designed to hold a hair-style in position or to enable a new style to be created, is now available in a 2-oz. squeeze bottle, for which a refill is available, and in two attractive aerosol packs. Manufacturers are Toni Co., Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.



A NEW SMALL SIZE: New from Lentheric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, is the small size jar of "clean-up" cream, shown here with its new packaging beside the larger size. The new size is for the traveller with limited packing space and for the "beginner" who wants to try it before going to the larger, more economical, size.

Soft Eye Shadow. — A new product of Innoxa Laboratories, Ltd., 13 New Bond Street, London, W.1, Innoxa shadow soft eye shadow, is described as fitting well into the current trend of accent on eyes. When subtly applied the look is soft and natural. "When dramatically used it is alluringly oriental." Refills become available on October 1.

Choice of Colour Made Easy. — Feature of the container in which the Italian Layla nail varnish is being marketed in Britain by Spalton & Jennings, Ltd., 58 Gough Street, London, W.C.1, is that the individual "nail" is hand-painted on its lid with the actual contents of the bottle, enabling the true colour of the varnish to be seen before purchase. There are sixty-eight colours in the range, including pearlised tones and fantasy colours. Layla is claimed to dry quickly, add strength to the nails by reason of the conditioning agent it contains; and last a long time.

Hair Cosmetics Range. — Eugene, Ltd., Crown House, 143 Regent Street, London, W.1, are putting on the market a



range of hair cosmetics for home use "with the extra sales-appeal of the name that everyone knows so well." The series includes liquid cream shampoo in 2-oz. and 4-oz. bottles and foil sachets (rose cream, lemon cream and amber medicated); Coiffure brushing out cream in 1-oz. and 2-oz. bottles; Fixogen hair set in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottle; hair perfumes/frictions in six perfumes; Wisp hair lacquer (aerosols, hand sprays and refills); Wisp hair set (hand spray and refills); brilliantine (four perfumes) and Spruce shampoo for men.

Cactus Extract for "Moisturiser." — Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, have added to their range a new moisturiser, "Cream of Cactus," containing the actual tissue cells obtained from the giant desert cactus." The special properties of the extract (which enable the cactus to survive drought and heat) are claimed by the company's chemists to complement the skin's natural moisture by preventing evaporation. The pack is a white polystyrene "squeeze" bottle, shown here against a showcard produced for the product. Also available are a bottle neck-tag leaflet, a cut-out cactus "crown" and a $\frac{1}{2}$ -doz. display outer.



Reduced Price Offer. — County Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, are making available throughout the country a "twin pack" reduced price offer of Silvrikin liquid shampoo. The pack comprises two small bottles of Silvrikin shampoo mounted on a display card brightly designed in red, white and yellow, and selling at eight-pence off the selling price for two bottles. The offer is available in August and September. Specially designed display material is obtainable.

A New Talc and a Redesigned Tin. — Eighth giant-size talc in the range of Sidney Margolis, Ltd., Margo House, Hemp Row, London, S.E.17, is a new "Bridal" talc, with design of a bride in wedding dress, with floral bouquet, on pale blue and white ground. Proved a fast seller in test displays, the pack is sent out in outer of 2 doz. The Mitcham lavender giant-size talc is now in the same style of presentation as Margo's gardenia talc, in lavender and green, with white lettering.

Syphons in New Colours. — British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Queen Street, London, N.17, announce a new range of colours for their Globemaster and Hostmaster Sparklets models. The range has the approval of the Colour Council and Council for Industrial Design. The new colours are silver leaf, ruby, and Wedgwood blue for the Globemaster, and pale green, poppy, ruby, cornflower blue, Wedgwood blue and primrose for the Hostmaster series.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Prices and Wages

SIR.—It occurs to me that, if the Government intend to stop retail price fixing, they will be obliged to stop fixing of salaries and wages by trade unions. Labour is no less a saleable commodity than foods.

HUGH LATTIMER,
Epsom, Surrey

Advertised at Cut Prices

SIR.—As the enclosed advertisement shows, a new cut-price trader in this area has been offering at cut prices the products Loxene and Vosene shampoos, Stral and Nulon creams, Body Mist, Ivikrin, Dettol, Lifeguard. The products of other pharmaceutical firms are also being sold at cut prices although, as a result of our pressure on the manufacturers, they are no longer featured in advertisements. We are continuing to complain, especially where medical products are being cut.

SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACIST

The Right to Complain

SIR.—May I add my own experience of those of Mr. Roy Barker (*C. & D.*, July 28, p. 85). Shortly after the introduction of the 2s. prescription charge I wrote to my M.P. complaining that my National Health Service dispensing had dropped far below the economic level, and that I would have withdrawn unless the charge were reduced or withdrawn. My M.P. replied promptly that, from figures supplied by the Minister's Parliamentary Private Secretary, it was obvious that chemists were receiving more payment from H.S. than formerly.

RESIGNED

Salary Negotiations for Employees

SIR.—Mr. Beanland, who writes in our last issue (p. 118) as chairman of the N.P.U.-sponsored Associates' Section appears almost over-anxious to defend the National Pharmaceutical Council and to criticise the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and its pharmacy section, the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees. For an employee to assume such a rôle may least seem a little curious. Mr. Beanland states that "it seems reasonable to assume that the trade union representatives are instructed by the Union itself, and that the latter is not interested in furthering the cause of one small section to obtain an income level that is above what the majority of its members obtain." Fortunately those are only Mr. Beanland's assumptions, and one might expect employee pharmacists to be concerned rather more with facts. The facts are that the policy of the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees is determined by a national advisory committee which comprises only pharmacy employees—which is something rather different from "that minority political group" which exists only within the assumptions of Mr. Beanland. Furthermore, within the past four

months a national conference of pharmacy members was held which had been preceded by conferences held on a divisional basis, which had in turn elected their representatives to the national conference. The facts again show that it is not by reason of any lack of endeavour on the part of the trade-union representatives that the J.I.C. rates and conditions of employment are so unrealistic. Taking the last three wages settlements as an example—in not one of them were the trade union side's proposals conceded, and much the same has applied as regards claims for improved conditions of employment (in particular additional annual holidays and a reduced working week). Finally, it is a matter for regret that an employers' association should seek to intervene and create potential divisions between employees in what is predominantly a matter to be decided by employees themselves. That is not to say that, in matters affecting the professional status of employee pharmacists, there ought not to be co-ordination of interests, but it might be thought that that need is already adequately met by the Pharmaceutical Society. The publicity which has recently surrounded the question of employee organisation has certainly been salutary and purposeful, and one effect of the N.P.U.'s endeavours once again to sponsor an employees' section has been to give added membership strength to the A.P.E. as an independent employees' organisation. Their joining is expected to be followed by applications from many other employee pharmacists.

T. MALLOY, *National Officer, Association of Pharmaceutical Employees, 188 Wilmslow Road, Manchester, 14*

SIR.—I must protest at Mr. Beanland's distortion of the facts in his attempt to whitewash the National Pharmaceutical Union (*C. & D.*, August 4, p. 118), and would suggest that he obtain a copy of the Joint Industrial Council, twelfth (1961) agreement, where he will find the following information:—

EMPLOYERS' SIDE.—National Pharmaceutical Union provide five delegates and employers' side secretary.

Company Chemists' Association provide three delegates.

Co-operative Union provide two delegates.

Retail Distributors' Association can provide one delegate but has not done so.

STAFF SIDE.—Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers provide seven delegates and staff-side secretary.

Chemical Workers' Union provide one delegate.

Two of the delegates on the employers' side and four on the staff side are not pharmacists. It will be seen from this that, at the meeting which decided upon a salary of £686 for a newly qualified pharmacist, the N.P.U. was in the majority, and although the Co-operative Union had delegates at that meeting, the Union thinks so little of

the J.I.C. scale that it negotiated a separate agreement with U.S.D.A.W. Mr. Beanland shows his lack of experience in salary negotiations if he imagines that a difference in the numbers of delegates on either side affects them, since the agreement has to be between the opposing sides. His attack on the Union is in bad taste. Although it may have its faults, it was for years the only body which has represented all retail pharmaceutical employees, qualified and unqualified, and since the J.I.C. also fixes salaries for unqualified shop assistants it is quite logical to have laymen representing them. His claim that the N.P.U. Associates' Section should have seats on the J.I.C. is a separate issue. If they do obtain representation his abuse of the Union does not give much confidence in his ability to work with them on the staff side. The J.I.C., for all its faults, is a constitutional body with representatives of both employers and employees, and unfortunately it will be with us a long time yet; the Ministry will always use it against the hospital pharmacist whenever it suits them and as long as the J.I.C. does not represent the salaries actually being paid in retail pharmacy. It is the N.P.U., the only organisation on the J.I.C. which is entirely composed of pharmacists, and whose members are always preaching of the unity of pharmacy, that can ensure that those scales are set at such a level that they can never again be used against the hospital pharmacist.

B. H. SMITH, *Chief pharmacist, Withington Hospital, Manchester, 20*

Suggested Addition to Code

SIR.—It is interesting and very heartening to read a report that London Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., are not taking part in a scheme started by London Co-operative Society, Ltd., by which managers of the various branches are allowed to adjust prices of their goods to compete with other local shops, chain stores and supermarkets. This affirmation of a policy which is shared with the largest multiple chemist and nearly all private retail pharmacists should encourage our Council to include the following statement in its ethical code:—"The inducement to self-medication of any member of the public by offering free gifts, reduced prices or any other incentive to purchase substances recommended as medicine shall be deemed to be a breach of the Pharmaceutical Society's Statement Upon Matters of Professional Conduct."

KEITH JENKINS,
Bovingdon, Herts

Appreciated

MAY I take this opportunity of thanking you for the best fifty bob's worth in pharmacy today. It always was but now we get a really efficient price list with weekly corrigenda thrown in it is amazing.—G.E.C.

Statutory Committee

A PHARMACIST REPRIMANDED, ANOTHER STRUCK OFF REGISTER

A PHARMACIST who altered National Health Service prescriptions "in a fit of pique," partly as a protest against the Minister of Health's decision to cut pharmacists' remuneration, was reprimanded by the Statutory Committee in London on July 19.

MR. A. CASTLE (solicitor to the Pharmaceutical Society), who presented the details to the Committee, said that the pharmacist had been convicted of having, with intent to defraud, attempted twice to obtain sums of 4s. 7d. and one of 3s. 8d. from an Executive Council by virtue of National Health Service prescriptions which he knew to have been forged. The pharmacist had received from patients, in the normal way, three National Health Service prescription forms, the first for an emulsion of liquid paraffin and phenolphthalein; the second for a similar emulsion, of each of which the doctor had prescribed 10 fl. oz., and the third for a mixture of sodium chloride. "Perhaps," said Mr. Castle, "I may be corrected if I give this wrongly. The pharmacist will describe it as mist. sod. chlor. co. Perhaps I may leave it at that."

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. J. C. Leonard): "We all know that." MR. CASTLE: To use plain English, I am instructed that it is sodium chloride compound mixture, B.P.C. Again, the doctor had prescribed 10 fl. oz. The pharmacist had amended the Roman numerals in each case to 16 fl. oz.

THE CHAIRMAN: He was not charged with forgery.—With intent to defraud, Sir, he attempted to obtain money.

THE CHAIRMAN: But you are telling me now that he committed the forgery.—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Which is not what he was convicted of.—No, Sir; presumably the police, who were the prosecutors in this case, might have charged the pharmacist with two counts in respect of this prescription, one of forgery and one of attempting to obtain money by means of a forged instrument. They did not do that; they merely charged him with attempting to obtain money by means of . . . THE CHAIRMAN: Yes but, Mr. Castle, we must confine ourselves to the charge of which he has been convicted. I am merely pointing out that he has not been convicted of forgery.—No, Sir; I know that. I hope I was not suggesting that. THE CHAIRMAN: You did more than suggest it; you said that he or somebody added X and I, and we do not know who it was. All we know from the conviction is that he knew that it had been added.—MR. CASTLE: Well, Sir, with great respect, if you bear with me and hear the remaining facts you will find that the pharmacist admitted that he had added those figures.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is not what he has been convicted for.—I am sorry. These prescriptions were in due course submitted to the pricing bureau of the Executive Council for payment. When the pharmacist was later interviewed by the police, he admitted making the

alterations. His explanation was that he did it in a fit of depression and as an expression of his dissatisfaction at the cut in chemists' remuneration that came into operation on November 1, 1961. He went on to say to the police that he later realised what a stupid thing he had done. He was fined by the magistrates a total of £15.

THE PHARMACIST told the committee that in the second week in December he was quite ill and was more or less ordered by his doctor to leave his place of business. "I did this," said the pharmacist, "but I did not stay away as long as he ordered me to, for the simple reason . . . that December in a pharmacy is perhaps one of the busiest times of the commercial year. . . . I had a lot to worry about so far as the business was concerned. A lot of stock was not selling well, and . . . I was forced to return before I normally would have done. On top of this, as you well know, the Minister of Health saw fit to cut chemists' remuneration. I was most upset with the whole thing and my idea was that if that was the way he wanted to play it, then I would play it that way. I altered a number of prescriptions, not only those three, but several more. Before I submitted those prescriptions to the pricing bureau I had the opportunity to rest over the Christmas holiday, and I had the opportunity to think about all this again, and I realised that it was no way to behave. I sorted through the entire bundle of prescriptions and extracted all those forms which I had, in my fit of pique, altered. Equally obviously I did not extract all of them, and when the matter was brought to my notice by the Executive Council in January I did, in fact, go to see the Clerk of the Executive Council and explained to him exactly what I have explained to you."

THE CHAIRMAN: It is your case that you had altered a whole lot of the prescriptions and then repented and took all the ones out you had altered but overlooked these three? Is that it?—That is the essence of my case, Sir.

After a retirement the Committee decided not to direct that the pharmacist's name should be removed from the register. THE CHAIRMAN said: "That is not wholly the end of the matter, because the regulations enable the Committee, through me, to address to you a reprimand for your conduct which has brought you here today. In the opinion of the Committee it is quite incomprehensible how a person of education, belonging to a profession such as this, can behave in the way to which you have pleaded guilty. You have told us here and in public that, because the National Health Service reduced the scale of payments, you, in a moment of pique, decided to commit forgery and thereupon proceeded to commit forgery, your intention at that time being to defraud the public out of money which you knew was not due to you. In times gone by that conduct might have led you to the scaffold; it is not such a long time ago since that was the case."

Not only have you done what, in the opinion of the Committee, is a most disgraceful thing to have done, a most disgraceful thing in the way I have indicated, and one which they find difficult to comprehend an educated person or a person of intelligence can have brought himself to do, but they also wish you to consider this: that you have brought discredit on the profession to which you belong. You have reduced the credit of that profession in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of the authorities who depend upon your profession for the administration of the public service. When you leave this room, therefore, although you remain on the register, you will consider what I have said, and you will do your best in the time that remains to you on the register to see that such a thing never happens again in any shape or form. You may now go.

THE PHARMACIST: I assure you it will not.

A Name Removed

The Committee also inquired into the case of James Mochan, 9 Marry Street, Dundee, Angus, in respect of whom information had been received from which it appeared that, on June 25, 1961, and July 17, 1961, he had illegally sold a poison, namely phenmetrazine hydrochloride, contained in substance or preparation known as Preludin tablets, for which offences he had been fined £10 with the alternative of sixty days' imprisonment in respect of each offence.

MR. A. C. CASTLE appeared to place the facts before the Committee.

When the inquiry was due to begin Mr. Mochan was not present, and decision was given in his absence. Late in the afternoon the Committee was informed of Mr. Mochan's late arrival and the matter was reopened. MR. CASTLE began by seeking and obtaining permission to amend the notice of inquiry, which had been based on a newspaper report.

Then THE CHAIRMAN said: "We have heard such evidence as there is against you, Mr. Mochan, and you shall have the opportunity of hearing it again and putting such questions to any of the witnesses as you think proper. . . ." The witness first called was Mr. MacKay (an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society).

MR. CASTLE: I take it to be you wish that I take Mr. MacKay shortly through his evidence.—THE CHAIRMAN Yes.

After giving evidence regarding the purchase of Preludin tablets by Mrs Scott, MR. CASTLE asked if Mr. Mochan had at any time discussed with him or made any comment on the identity of Mrs. Scott. MR. MACKAY: "No, Sir."

MR. CASTLE: Did he say anything that led you to believe that he knew who she was, or knew her?—"Nothing Sir."

MR. CASTLE: Did he say that he knew she was employed by a pharmacist or had been employed by a phar-

acist at that time.—He did not say that to me, Sir, at that time.

MR. CASTLE: Did you raise with him a sale to Mrs. Scott of the first box tablets?—"Yes, Sir."

MR. CASTLE: Did he admit or deny that he had sold them.—He said he could not recall it.

MR. L. PRIEST gave evidence about the effects of Preludin.

THE CHAIRMAN: James Mochan, inasmuch as you have admitted in the two convictions which are the subject of this complaint, inasmuch as we have had evidence from Mr. MacKay about the circumstances of the two convictions, the Committee find the two convictions proved. They are also of the opinion that those convictions are of a nature which renders you liable to have your name removed from the register. We are now going to consider whether there are any special circumstances on account of which such a direction ought to be made, or whether some lesser punishment, or a course which is less severe to you, should be taken. Mr. Castle has put before us certain facts regarding your past history, and I am going to ask him to repeat them so that you will know what is said and you will have an opportunity to comment.

MR. MOCHAN: "Oh, I will take it as ad."

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, really it was that in 1957 you were fined £20 for driving in a condition not capable of giving proper control of a motor car by reason of drink, and a warning was issued to you by this Committee. Two years later, in 1959, you were fined £10 for receiving stolen goods, and another warning was issued. In 1959 you were convicted for failing to stop after an accident, and fined £10, and in respect of that conviction the decision of the Committee was postponed for a year; you were required to produce evidence of good character, and at the expiration of the year no order was made. Now, in all the circumstances, what do you want to say now as regards your position? Now is your chance to say that you want before the Committee come to a decision as to whether your name ought to be removed from the register or some other course could be taken.—I think the Committee has got all the facts before it. There is not much I can add.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is your chance to make your defence to us.—My defence is that I was selling this stuff to another pharmacy to assist another pharmacist.

THE CHAIRMAN: If you want us to take into account what you say you must explain the matter further.—Mrs. Scott has been with Miss Jenkins. She is an assistant with Miss Jenkins, and she has been there for a considerable period, I estimate about eight years. She has a house attached to Miss Jenkins's shop, which she rents from Miss Jenkins. There is a garden in the front, and there is a bus stop which I use frequently at her garden gate. I have passed that way every day for the past ten years and have seen her and her husband, who are well known to me. As a postman he delivered letters to the shop for some time, and at any time was catching the bus I used to chat to

the postman over the garden gate. He is well known to me.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not quite follow your saying that she was a person well known to you.—To me, as an assistant of Miss Jenkins.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you put this to the sheriff?—Well, that was in the court case.

THE CHAIRMAN: You see, Mr. MacKay gave evidence to the effect that, when he first saw you, you just said that tablets of this kind are widely sold in Dundee to persons of good appearance who do not seem to be addicts. That is what he told us was your excuse at the time.—That was not the excuse; that was in general conversation. That was taken in conversation. At no time were Mrs. Scott and Mr. MacKay in the shop at any one time. They passed one another, and that was all. Surely the person involved in the sale should have been brought before me?

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not concerned with that. What the Committee are concerned with is the quality of what you did. The evidence put before them by Mr. Castle suggests that you considered yourself free to sell Preludin tablets to anyone of good appearance who did not appear to be an addict, because that was the common practice in Dundee.—No, I did not, and that evidence was never given in court in Dundee.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been given here today.—That is not my opinion. Other people may do something, but that does not mean to say it is my opinion that they should.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you care to tell us what you consider was your excuse for selling this lady Preludin tablets without a prescription on two occasions?—I sold her these tablets as

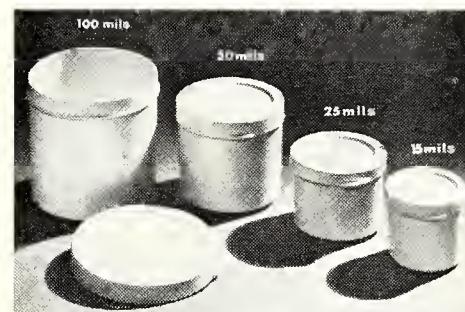
an agent of another chemist, Miss Jenkins, to be used in Miss Jenkins's shop presumably.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the whole gist of your answer?—Yes, I think so.

Giving the Committee's decision, THE CHAIRMAN said: "Mr. Mochan, the Committee, as I announced earlier, find the convictions proved—the two convictions. They find that those convictions are of the nature which renders you liable to have your name removed from the register, and in the circumstances of this case they think that they ought to make such a direction. The reason for that is this: the control of Dangerous Drugs and poisons, and the sale of such substances to the public, cannot be effected in the way that Parliament has intended them to be effected unless pharmacists are to be trusted to obey the directions of the rules and regulations. The evidence before us is that Preludin is a drug which, in the wrong hands, is very dangerous to the persons taking it, and in the opinion of the Committee you have made yourself a party to the selling of such drugs otherwise than in the circumstances and under the precautions intended by Parliament, and it cannot be too widely known that, in such circumstances, in the absence of very special circumstances, the Committee feel that such conduct merits the removal of the pharmacist's name from the register. The view of the Committee is that there are no special circumstances in your case which enable them to depart from that course of action. Your name, therefore, will be directed to be removed from the register. But as you are not advised here, I should tell you that you can, in due course, if you wish, make an application to have your name restored to the register."

PACKAGING NOTES

Polystyrene Containers for Dispensing.—Pioneer Plastic Containers, Ltd., Great South-West Road, Bedfont, Middlesex, have introduced a series of in-



jection-moulded polystyrene containers, designed and made specifically for use in hospital and retail dispensing. The following advantages are claimed over fibreboard containers: Retention of shape even when filled to capacity; fit of cap unassisted even when container is opened and closed repeatedly; freedom from stain or sogginess over long periods of use; and hygienic appearance. The caps have small lips to facilitate easy removal. Their upper surfaces are ribbed to prevent labelling—a safety device included on pharmaceutical advice to avoid mistakes if a patient accidentally switches the caps of two identical containers. The makers state that the new containers are suitable for all

commonly dispensed ointments, creams and pastes (except those containing methyl salicylate), and in addition may be used for many tablets, capsules, etc. They are available at present in 15-, 25-, 50- and 100-mil sizes, with provision for 250- and 500-mil sizes later on.



COLDSEALED STERILE PACKS: New sachets (used by A. W. Showell (Surgicraft), Ltd., for Seralet disposable lancets) produced from Presweld—a cold-sealing material manufactured, printed and supplied by The Robinson Waxed Paper Co., Ltd., Fishponds, Bristol. Presweld allows sterilisation by autoclave after packaging.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Wooden Stand for Projectors.—A feature of the Paterson wooden projector stand is the large platform area (19 x 21 in.), which is sufficient to accommodate a full size projector and slide box. Height of platform when erected is 3 ft. 6 in. Suppliers: R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

A Selection of Screens.—Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, provide a selection of Luxor projection screens covering a price range that should appeal to most pockets and tastes. Standard and "deluxe" models are supplied with tripod; table versions are the "duo" and Luxor.

An Automatic Successor.—Model 2 of the Olympus "auto eye" 35-mm. camera is described by its distributors, Pullin Optical Co., Ltd., Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, as, "if anything, more delightful to handle than its predecessor." The camera body is basically the same but has a grey finish instead of black. The lens and shutter assembly have been redesigned. There are three rotating rings, a focusing ring, a shutter speed dial and an aperture dial, the latter two for manual operation only. The lens is now f/2.5. The flash calculator has been omitted and the shutter is only X-synchronised, for electronic

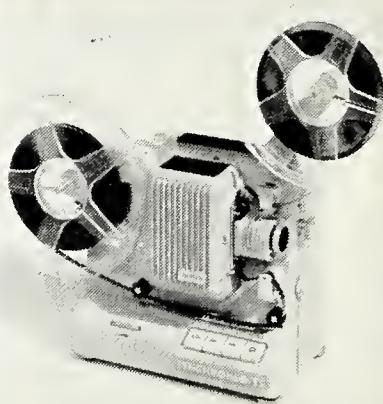
flash at all speeds and bulbs at 1/25th sec.

Two Exposure Meters.—R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, announce two new exposure meters, the Stitz M1 and M2. The first is a compact instrument designed to clip on to the accessory shoe of a camera. Scale range is 1/2,000-30 sec., f/1.4-32; direct light value readings 1-17. The M2 is a pocket-sized unit, with scale readings of 1/1,000-15 sec., f/1.0-22; LV 2-19. Both meters are equipped with hinged baffles that may be flipped open to give scale readings under poor lighting conditions. Supplied with leather case.

Electronic Flashgun.—An attractive new portable Cornet electronic flash unit is available from Hanimex (U.K.), 42 Lower Marsh, London, S.E.1. It may be operated on full or reduced power. An interesting feature is the unique, quick-change battery compartment, which enables a spare nickel cadmium battery to be inserted in a few seconds. The Cornet SK gives a flash factor of 160 when used at full output with 40 ASA black and white film (80 for 50 ASA colour) and 80-90 flashes; on reduced output it gives a factor of 112 and 130-140 flashes for each battery charge.

Projector and Tape Recorder.—Two new Noris lines, distributed by

Luminos, Ltd., 1 Belsize Crescent, London, N.W.3, are the Synchroner TS 8-mm. cine projector and a 3-speed fourtrack tape recorder. The TS incorporates all features of the current Syn-



Synchroner TS 8-mm. projector.

chroner model, though the new synchroner unit is stated more accurate, projector controls are luminous and there are built-in lamp guard and dimmer switch. The tape recorder is quite versatile. It winds back slowly so that film and tape remain synchronised; during synchronisation the projector is actuated through the tape recorder controls.

GERMAN COLOUR FILM PROCESSED IN ENGLAND

New service for Perutz will cut delivery times

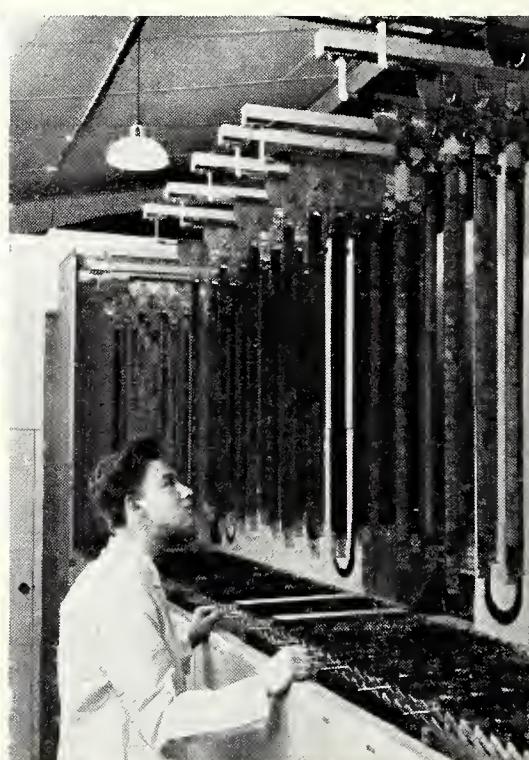
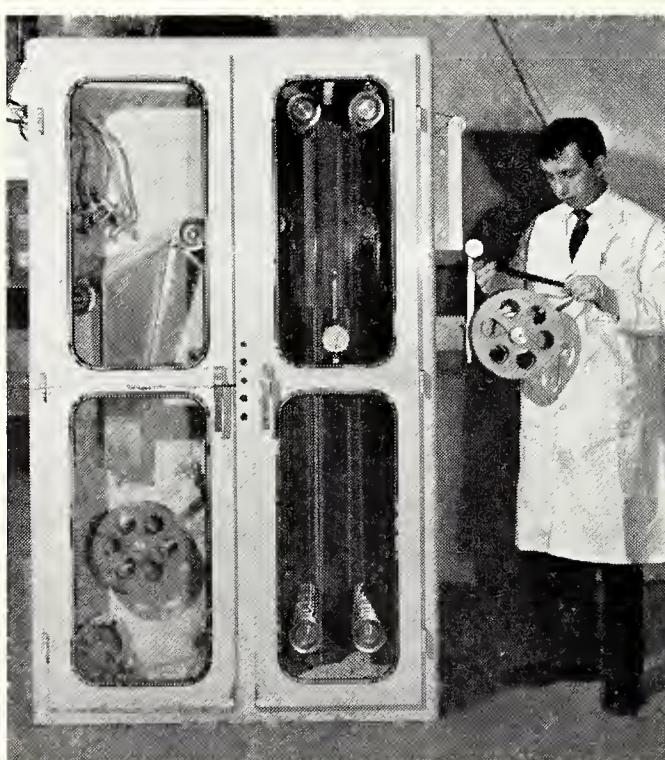
PERUTZ C18 reversal colour film, introduced in Germany in 1958, was launched on the British market two years ago by Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., 42 Lower Marsh, London, S.E.1. Until recently it had to be returned to the manufacturer in Munich for processing.

Now, with the opening of Perutz Color Service, Ltd., at Stevenage, Herts, processing time has been considerably shortened and the type of service offered has been much improved. Miniature transparencies, after being developed at the new laboratory, are lac-

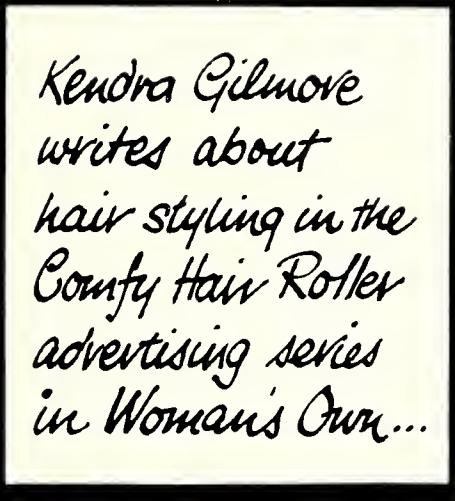
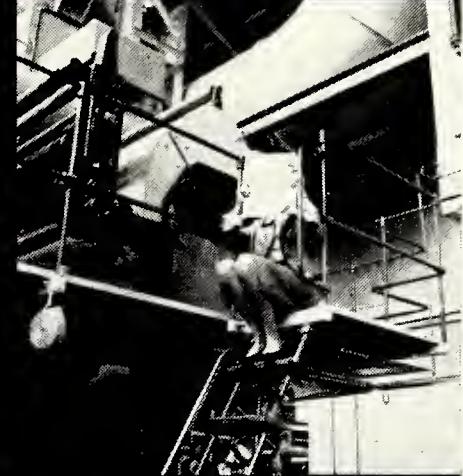
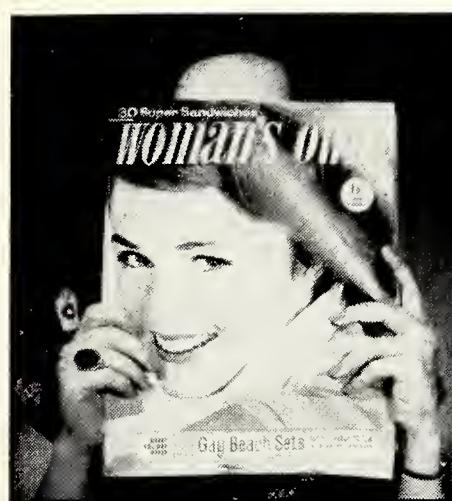
quered on both faces to resist scratching, mounted in warp-free plastic frames, and returned to the customer in plastic storage box.

To ensure processing standards at the new laboratory in keeping with those of manufacture, sensitometric test strips

are processed at frequent intervals during the day, and the information obtained is linked with chemical analysis data to provide an overall picture of the state of the processing system at any given time. Close liaison is maintained with Perutz, G.m.b.H., Munich, by daily dispatch to them of duplicate sensitometric "wedges."



Left: Apparatus for spray lacquering the processed film. After being coated the film passes over rollers through a warmed drying chamber. Right: A specially designed automatic processing machine.



Announcing

Femípausín

Regd. Trade Mark

*a combined hormone
treatment for symptoms
of the menopause*

The recommended dosage is four tablets a day for the first week, reducing by one tablet daily in each subsequent week. Once symptoms are relieved a maintenance dose of a tablet daily may be given.

Presentation

Femipausin (P1, S4b) is presented as sugar coated tablets; each tablet contains methyltestosterone B.P. 5 mg. and ethynodiol B.P. 0.01 mg.

Trade and basic N.H.S. prices

Bottles of 30 tablets	53/4d. doz.
Bottles of 150 tablets	21/4d. each

A standard reference card giving further information is available on request.

Femipausin is available now from your usual wholesaler.

HOECHST PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED, SLOUGH

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HORLICKS LIMITED, SLOUGH, BUCKS





The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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A New Price for your C. & D.

ADVANCE notice is now given of a forthcoming increase in the subscription rate for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Since the rate of £2 10s. per annum was fixed five years ago, heavy increases in production costs have been suffered in practically all industries. Weekly newspapers are no exception, as our readers must be aware. The new rate, which will apply to all subscriptions due for renewal on and after October 1, will be £3 10s. per annum. That sum, which works out at only a fraction over 1s. 4d. per week, ensures for readers the valuable services currently provided by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. These include a copy of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by post every week, free use of the paper's Information Service at any time, and once a year that incomparable compendium of technical, professional, and business information the C. & D. Diary and Yearbook. Home readers receive, in addition, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUARTERLY PRICE LIST, with its weekly cumulative supplement giving interim price changes and new items.

While this increased charge is regretted, it is beyond dispute that, as a business aid, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST remains unexcelled in value for money. It is the Publishers' intention to improve the services provided as opportunities for doing so arise.

Lessons of Thalidomide

ONCE the distorting effects of thalidomide upon the human foetus became known, it was inevitable—and salutary—that there should be a public outcry against the use of the drug on pregnant women. Coverage of the subject in the Press has been voluminous but, as one would expect, at various levels of accuracy and responsibility. The matter has been formally discussed by the medical profession at its annual professional conference, and has been debated in both Houses of Parliament.

Many suggestions have been made, and it is important to examine them to separate out those which would be useful and good from those which would be impracticable or ineffective.

Some action has already been taken. The Medical Research Council, for example, in setting up a committee to devise methods of determining what drugs taken during pregnancy might harm the foetus. The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry is setting up an expert committee to bring about uniformity in manu-

facturers' techniques of testing the toxicity of drugs. It is important to examine what gaps in control remain, and to try and fill them in appropriate ways, so that a complete and interlocking system is devised that functions efficiently in all circumstances.

The experience of other countries is not an altogether helpful guide. Systems of State testing of new drugs operating in Sweden and Canada did not reveal anything to call for the prohibition of marketing thalidomide in those countries. France has State controls that were described by Dee Wells in the *Daily Herald* as "very tight ones, with a government department to check drugs and medicines before they are allowed on the market." Yet France had such methods in operation when an appalling tragedy due to toxic effects of an available drug (not thalidomide) occurred. In the United States President Kennedy has just awarded a medal to the Civil Service doctor who "resisted sales pressures" and thereby prevented the sale of thalidomide in America. Yet the drug had been tested clinically on 16,000 patients in the United States without its teratogenic effects having been observed.

Two morals may perhaps be drawn from those experiences. One is that, as Sir Edward Appleton pointed out in Edinburgh recently, no system of controlling testing before issue of a new drug will give 100 per cent. security. The second is that State tests are no more infallible than others, though any drug that has passed them may have been given what appears to the public to be a full cachet of approval.

For this country the more promising approach would be, as we have said on previous occasions, a testing authority independent of the Government, at once because its decisions would not be "official," because it could be much more easily and demonstrably liquidated and replaced if it made a wrong decision than could a parallel official body, and because the system would still retain a large measure of that element which has provided so valuable a safeguard in the past—the challenge to the manufacturer of putting his whole reputation at risk.

It is obvious that, in any case, the screening of drugs is as yet an "inexact science," and to some extent it always will be, since it is repugnant to carry out toxicity tests, as such, on human patients. The Special [medical] Correspondent of *The Times* has written that "the testing of drugs is an evolving science and grows progressively more complex and more costly." That is true, and it raises at once the question of financing tests—how to make it compatible with "independence." To have the tests wholly financed by the Government or wholly by the industry, would have equal and opposite disadvantages.

The practical problems are certainly numerous and acute, and the correct answers are not likely to come all at once. There are also problems for those marketing and selling pharmaceutical products. They must appreciate that the thalidomide tragedies might have happened (and may still happen) with other products that have been through screening tests hitherto considered satisfactory. Claims made should therefore not be below the category of "over enthusiastic." In that sphere the pharmacist should also ensure that he is well informed to assist the prescriber, feeding him all the available information about side effects as well as about the main therapeutic activity of new compounds.

ANY BUSINESS QUESTIONS?

I am the holder of debentures in a small private company which is in difficulties. I now understand that interest due will not be paid. What steps can I take?

THE rights that can be exercised by the holder of debentures are embodied in the debenture itself. Normally, where interest is unpaid, the holders may appoint a receiver to receive the property of the company on behalf of the debenture-holders. In ordinary circumstances the receiver will dispose of the property to an extent sufficient to discharge the liability under the debentures.

I am now retired from pharmacy and have a small private income. My wife has a small business, and we would like to arrange for her to employ me on a part-time basis. I believe that might not be possible. However, since I believe that, for income tax purposes, a wife's income is already treated as her husband's. Can you offer any help?

IT is true that, for income tax purposes, your wife's income is treated as yours, but that cannot operate to prevent your wife from employing you. If she does, your wages would be deducted in computing her profits, which would then require to be included as a separate item in your income tax return.

I carry on business through two shops, both of which I own. One of those shops I have owned only since the beginning of May. I have now received an offer for the purchase of my business, including the freehold premises. I should like to accept it, but I believe the new speculative gains tax extends to freehold property. Shall I have to pay tax if I make a profit on the sale of my premises?

THE new provisions charge to income tax any gains from the sale of property within three years of purchase. Premises occupied for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation are, however, specifically excluded, so that in the particular circumstances that you mention no liability would arise.

My employers have operated a superannuation scheme and I have been given life assurance relief in the past in respect of my own contributions to the scheme. I now find that the whole contribution is deducted for tax purposes, that is to say, the contribution is no longer only partly allowed but is wholly included as an allowance in my tax coding. Can you tell me whether this is in order?

PREVIOUSLY, the scheme would not appear to have come within the scope of those approved schemes under which contributions are provided were deducted from gross remuneration to arrive at the tax liability. By reason of present enactment or/and modification, the scheme is now listed as approved. Even with full deduction, contributions under an approved scheme do not give complete relief at the personal rate of tax applicable as the earned income allowance would be affected, the latter being calculated on the gross salary *less* the contributions made out of remuneration. Thus, a contribution of £50 a year would effectively give relief at the relevant rate of tax on £50 *less* the earned income allowance in force calculated on the sum of £50. Previously relief equal to two-fifths of the contributions was allowed under the taxation legislation, but as with life assurance premiums, the earned income relief is not disturbed.

GUIDE TO ANIMAL MEDICINES

Information about veterinary medicines made available by manufacturers through pharmacies.

AN CARIS

MANUFACTURER: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets containing 125 mgm. of thenium and 250 mgm. of piperazine (as hexahydrate). Anthelmintic.

INDICATIONS: For the treatment of hookworm and roundworm infestations in the dog.

DOSAGE: After fasting overnight, one to four tablets in two doses. See manufacturer's literature.

HOW SUPPLIED: In box of forty-eight and bottle of 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on veterinary prescription only.

ENTERSORB

MANUFACTURER: John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Clifton House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Brown tablets (Wyeth shield on one face and scored on the other) containing 470 mgm. of activated attapulgite and 125 mgm. of streptomycin (as sulphate).

INDICATIONS: Rapid control of diarrhoea, regardless of aetiology; also for prophylactic use in animals exposed to infective diarrhoea.

DOSAGE: According to the size of dog, half to two tablets three times a day. Two days' treatment is usually sufficient.

NOTES: It may be advantageous in some cases to withdraw food and water during the first 12-24 hours of treatment.

HOW SUPPLIED: In box of fifty, packed in strips of ten.

FERROFAX

MANUFACTURER: Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10.

DESCRIPTION: Sterile solution of iron carbohydrate complex containing 120 mgm. of available iron in 2 mils.

INDICATIONS: For prevention of primary and secondary anaemia of piglets.

DOSAGE: 2 mils by intramuscular injection, preferably when the animals are 3-4 days old.

HOW SUPPLIED: In vials of 20 mils (10 dose), 50 mils and 100 mils.

HALIN

MANUFACTURER: A. & V. Nicholas, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: A 25 per cent. solution of technical avelene with oil, forming a clear free-flowing solution, which does not stain wool.

INDICATIONS: As an anthelmintic for sheep and cattle.

DOSAGE: According to body weight. Sheep $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz.; cattle $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 fl. oz.

PRECAUTIONS: See manufacturer's literature.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 1-gallon can.

MINTIC

MANUFACTURER: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceuticals division, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

DESCRIPTION: A 36 per cent. solution of 2-(β -methoxyethyl) pyridine, also known as methiridine. Anthelmintic.

INDICATIONS: Parasitic gastro-enteritis in sheep and cattle.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Do not dose lambs under 4 weeks, calves under 3 months or any animal within 4 weeks of parturition.

DOSAGE: For oral administration. Cattle: 1 fl. oz. per cwt. of body weight, up to a maximum of 6 fl. oz. for cattle of 6 cwt. or over. Sheep: Mix one part with two parts of water. Then give $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl. oz. according to body weight. See manufacturer's literature.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon and 1 pint.

SERMIX

MANUFACTURER: CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Feed additive containing 0.2 per cent. of reserpine.

INDICATIONS: Aortic rupture in turkeys.

DOSAGE: Preventive treatment: 1 lb. of Sermix per 5 tons (1 oz. per $6\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) of finished feed will provide preventive treatment for 250 pouls from 5-20 weeks or until marketing. For treatment of affected flocks: 1 lb. Sermix per ton (1 oz. per $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) of finished feed for 5 days, then given at the level for preventive treatment until marketing.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 1 lb. tin.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I. S.4B.

THE DRUG AND THE ROUTE

IV. The Oral Route. PART B. ABSORPTION FROM THE DIGESTIVE TRACT

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 4, p. 125)

More Liquid Preparations for Oral Use

SUSPENSIONS: Many liquid medicines consist of suspensions of insoluble medicaments. Particle size is an important factor in the regulation of the rate of sedimentation of such suspensions, small particles settling less rapidly than larger ones. Unless colloidal size is reached, however, reduction in particle size alone will not result in the production of permanent suspensions and it is common practice to add a substance that will increase the viscosity of the continuous phase in order further to delay sedimentation. Too great an increase in viscosity may result in a mixture that will not flow well and will be difficult to measure out into accurate doses. Attempts have been made to produce stable suspensions by matching the density of the disperse phase with that of the suspending medium.

In the case of very insoluble drugs, particle size may also play an important part in determining both the rate and amount of absorption taking place. Reduction of particle size will increase the amount of drug absorbed and may reduce significantly the dose required to produce a therapeutic effect.

One of the practical problems associated with the formulation of suspensions is to ensure that if, after a suspension has stood for a period, a sediment does appear it can be redispersed readily by shaking. Some substances, when settling out from suspension, tend to form heavy clays which are redispersed only with difficulty.

Some work on the physical chemistry involved in the formulation of pharmaceutical suspensions¹¹ has shown that fine particles, although taking longer to settle out from suspension than coarser ones, tend to form tightly packed layers that are difficult to re-disperse. If, however, it is pos-

sible to apply a small opposite charge to those particles they will become loosely bound together to form floccules which, while resulting in only a small increase in the rate of sedimentation, will be much more easily redispersed by shaking.

That process of flocculation can be brought about by the addition of a small quantity of a salt that produces ions of opposite charge to the suspended substance. Phosphates may be added to suspensions of positively charged substances for that purpose but in the case of negatively charged suspended particles such as sulphonamides it is difficult to find suitable sources of positive charge. That difficulty has been overcome by coating the sulphonamide particles with a thin layer of positive charge, using gelatin near its isoelectric point for instance, and then flocculating a suspension of those particles by addition of negatively charged ions.

Naturally occurring gums such as tragacanth have been the traditional substances used to increase the viscosity of suspensions for oral administration. It has been found that tragacanth mucilages show variations in viscosity under different conditions of preparation and storage. A number of hydrophilic colloids exhibit thixotropy; that is, when subjected to shearing stress during stirring or shaking they suffer a temporary decrease in viscosity. If a graph is drawn plotting rate of shear against stress a Newtonian liquid such as an ordinary solution will produce a straight line passing through the origin. Tragacanth mucilage prepared by conventional methods, together with methylcellulose and existing commercial grades of sodium carboxymethylcellulose, may be described as a pseudoplastic liquid; that is, it flows more readily as the rate of shear is increased, and gives a curve convex to the shearing stress axis and passing through the origin. Certain materials will flow only after the applied shear stress exceeds a critical minimum value known as the yield value. Tragacanth mucilage which has been submitted to high-shear during preparation by mechanical methods exhibits such plastic properties¹².

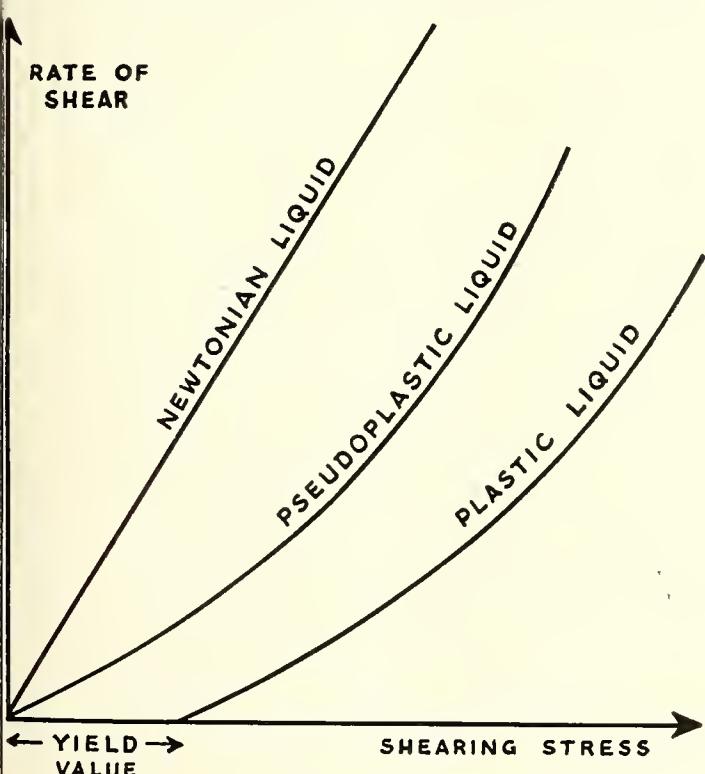
It has been shown that mucilages showing plastic properties are more efficient suspending agents than pseudoplastic mucilages of similar apparent viscosity¹³. Other workers have suggested that the theoretically ideal suspending agent should consist of a mixture of a plastic substance with a pseudoplastic one¹⁴.

Emulsions and Emulsifying Agents

EMULSIONS: Edible gums are the traditional emulsifying agents for internal preparations and are still widely used. Acacia and tragacanth are still in the B.P. formula for liquid paraffin emulsion. The B.P. does, however, now permit the quantities of gums used to be reduced at the discretion of the operator if mechanical methods are used to effect emulsification, provided that the proportions of the other ingredients are not changed and that the viscosity of the emulsion is satisfactory.

Water soluble cellulose derivatives have also been shown to be satisfactory emulsifying agents. They have the advantage of greater constancy of composition than the natural gums and are therefore likely to produce more consistent results. Recent work has shown that the ability of those derivatives to promote emulsions of arachis oil and liquid paraffin is largely independent of the viscosity of their mucilages; in fact, low viscosity grades are more efficient emulsifiers than the high viscosity grades.¹⁵

Methyl and methyl-ethyl cellulose are more efficient



VISCOSITY CURVES FOR SUSPENDING AGENTS: Most suspending agents (for example, sodium carboxymethylcellulose and freshly prepared tragacanth solutions) exhibit a pseudoplastic type of curve. A few, such as tragacanth solutions which have been allowed to age or have been subjected to high shear, exhibit a plastic-type curve and possess superior suspending properties.

emulsifying agents than is sodium carboxymethylcellulose and are more stable when heated¹⁶. Emulsion of liquid paraffin with phenolphthalein of the B.P.C. is prepared with methylcellulose in place of the gums. The methylcellulose method is more suitable for the preparation of emulsions by mechanical means than by hand.

Various *sorbitan derivatives of fatty acids* have been found to have emulsifying properties. Sorbitan anhydrides form a range of partial esters (Spans, Sorbesters) with fatty acids (lauric, palmitic, oleic and stearic) that are soluble in or dispersible with oils. The addition of polyoxyethylene chains to the free hydroxyl groups of those partial esters results in a range of products, the polysorbates (Tweens) of the U.S.P., which show increased lyophilic properties as the length of the chain increases and which are soluble in or dispersible with water.

It has been shown that those preparations can be used to prepare emulsions that are more stable to changes of pH and addition of salts than those prepared by more conventional methods¹⁷. Polysorbates are more suitable for the preparation of emulsions of arachis oil than liquid paraffin.

Sorbitan derivatives can be used also in the preparation of aqueous "solutions" of volatile and some fixed oils. The fact that a Tyndal's cone is produced when a beam of light is passed through those preparations shows that they are in fact not true solutions but very fine stable emulsions that are optically clear.

The use of this type of preparation has been suggested for concentrated solutions of the waters of volatile oils¹⁸, for the dispersal of the flavouring agents in elixirs¹⁹ and for the formulation of a palatable and stable aqueous preparation of phenobarbitone²⁰. Those preparations are all pharmaceutically elegant but in some cases frothing may be a disadvantage and their presence may adversely affect the flavour.

Relatively high concentrations of the "solubilising" agents are necessary, however, and a suggested formula contains 15 parts of essential oil with 85 parts of polysorbate "20."

While most reports indicate that the sorbitan derivatives are non-toxic when administered over reasonably long periods there have been suggestions that the polyoxyethylene derivatives are not yet sufficiently beyond suspicion to be added indiscriminately to all preparations²¹. The Foods Standards Committee of the Ministry of Food has classified those substances as "to be regarded with some suspicion"²². It must be realised, however, that criteria to be applied to additives to food, which may be consumed in large quantities, are possibly unnecessarily stringent for medicinal substances.

A further group of substances that are *sucrose esters* (Sorbesters S) are available which would, from their chemical composition, appear likely to be non-toxic. No published work appears to be available on their pharmaceutical applications.

The table (next column) gives a summary of the findings of the pharmacology panel of the preservatives subcommittee of the Foods Standards Committee on emulsifying and stabilising agents for use in food.

Flavouring Agents

The subject of flavouring of liquid medicines is one that has caused much disagreement, some people considering that a medicine is likely to be psychologically more effective if it is unpalatable, others thinking it should taste as pleasing as possible.

In these days of potent drugs it is often very important that the patient should take his medicine regularly. In the case of antibiotics or sulphonamide preparations for children, for example, if these are not reasonably palatable there is a danger that the dosage may be irregularly or incompletely taken.

It has been argued that, if medicines for children are

A: Substances for which the available biological data indicate that their use in foods in the amounts customarily employed does not appear to present a health hazard.

Stearyl tartrate, super glycerinated fats, diacetyl tartaric acid esters of super glycerinated fats, monostearin, sod. sulphoacetate, synthetic lecithin, methyl cellulose, methyl-ethyl cellulose, sod. carboxymethylcellulose.

B(i): Substances which, judged on their chemical formulation, do not seem likely to present a health hazard if used in food but in respect of which the biological data, though consistent, are not sufficiently comprehensive to justify their classification under *A*.

Propylene glycol alginate, propylene glycol stearate, sorbitan esters of fatty acids, brominated edible vegetable oils, methylpolysiloxane, methyl phenylpolysiloxane.

B(ii): Substances which must, at present, be regarded with some suspicion, either because the biological data are inadequate or conflicting, or because the precise chemical composition is not known with certainty.

Lauryl sulphate, sod. dioctylsulphosuccinate, pentaerythritol mono- and di-stearate, polyoxyethylene stearate, polyethylene sorbitan monostearate, polyglycerol esters of fatty acids, polyglycerol esters of polymerised fatty acids, polymerised oils, sod. carboxymethylgalactomannose.

C: Substances, the biological data relating to which, or the chemical formulation of which, indicate that their use in food is likely to present a health hazard.

Nil.

made too attractive in colour and flavour, there may be a danger of over-dosage and this fear has been realised in the case of specially flavoured aspirin tablets for children.

In many cases, however, a strong argument can be put forward in favour of improving the taste of a preparation. The whole problem of flavouring has still to be solved mainly by trial and error although certain relationships between chemical structure and taste have been noted²³. An increase in sweetness with an increase of hydroxyl ions has been noticed—for example, sucrose is sweeter than glycerol. That may be a result of its greater solubility, as the more soluble a substance is the stronger its taste is likely to be. Amines, amides, alkaloids, glycosides and lactones are usually bitter but some imides such as saccharin are intensely sweet. Aromatic esters, aldehydes and alcohols usually have pleasant smells and tastes while substances yielding hydrogen ions in solution taste sour. There are four main sensations of taste—sweet, salt, bitter and sour—but the word flavour implies a combination of those with smells, and may be influenced by other sensations such as appearance and texture.

In a recent comprehensive survey of the subject²⁴ it was pointed out that testers found some difficulty in identifying the flavours of fruit sweets that had been unconventionally coloured. The choice of a flavour for a medicament should also take into consideration the fact that flavours popular with fit people, such as chocolate and banana, are likely to prove nauseating in sickness. There is a danger that a highly flavoured preparation, although it may prove popular when tested for short periods, may become very unpleasant if taken over a long period of treatment. It has also been suggested that people dislike a flavour, which they normally know well and like, to be subjected to degradation in a medicine.

A great deal of the published work on the flavouring of pharmaceutical preparations is American in origin and it must be remembered that American taste differs to some extent from British, for instance spearmint and wintergreen are favourites with Americans but are not so popular here.

Among flavours that have been suggested as suitable for British palates²⁴ are butterscotch, hazelnut, walnut, caramel or toffee flavours for cod-liver oil emulsions and cod-liver oil and malt; vanilla, marshmallow or cream soda for paraffin emulsions; savoury flavours such as celery, sage or monododium glutamate for liver extracts; natural fruit syrups such as cherry, strawberry or blackcurrant for acid linctuses; aniseed, fennel, cloves, passion fruit, apricot or wine flavours for neutral linctuses; fruit flavours for sulphonamides and antibiotics; walnut or hazelnut flavours for preparations of the vitamin B complex. Butterscotch or caramel flavours have been suggested for barium meals, and suitable powder flavours for digestive powders liable to adsorb liquid flavourings. Those powder flavours liberate their flavour only when moistened and are suitable for invalid foods of the milk powder type and for powdered yeast preparations.

There is now a wide range of both natural and syntheticavouring agents available commercially but very few are included in official preparations because of the difficulty of defining standards for them²⁵.

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A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

ON QUACKS

From "The Borough," by George Crabbe

For soul or body no concern have they,
 All their inquiry, "Can the patient pay?"
 And will he swallow draughts until his dying day?
 Observe what ills to nervous females flow,
 When the heart flutters, and the pulse is low;
 If once induced these cordial sips to try,
 All feel the ease, and few the danger fly;
 For while obtain'd, of drams they've all the force,
 And when denied, then drams are the resource,
 Nor these the only evils—there are those
 Who for the troubled mind prepare repose;
 They write: the young are tenderly address'd,
 Much danger hinted, much concern express'd;
 They dwell on freedom lads are prone to take,
 Which makes the doctor tremble for their sake;
 Still if the youthful patient will but trust
 In one so kind, so pitiful, and just;
 If he will take the tonic all the time,
 And hold but moderate intercourse with crime;
 The sage will gravely give his honest word,
 That strength and spirits shall be both restored;
 In plainer English—if you mean to sin,
 Fly to the drops, and instantly begin.

MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

ANTIBIOTIC ACTIVITY OF COLOMYCIN

FROM the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, Taylor and Allison report results of laboratory and clinical studies with the polypeptide antibiotic, Colomycin* (*Brit. med. J.* 1962, II, 161). Its effectiveness against Gram-negative bacteria was found to resemble closely that of polymyxin B, but it was far less toxic—a factor thought attributable to its formulation as a methyl sulphonate derivative of the native antibiotic. Colomycin appeared most effective in eliminating *Pseudomonas pyocyannea* from infected sites. Unfortunately, *proteus* was unaffected.

*Supplied by Pharmax, Ltd.

ALUMINIUM PHOSPHATE POLIO VACCINE

THE effect of aluminium phosphate on antibody response to killed poliomyelitis vaccine has been investigated by Butler and others (*Lancet*, 1962, I, 114). Aluminium-adsorbed vaccines are known to give higher antibody levels than plain vaccines in the cases of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis antigens. Application of that effect to poliomyelitis vaccine* was sought because infants under the age of 6 months responded poorly to the plain killed viral suspension. In a comparative trial, two groups of infants were inoculated with the same batch of vaccine, except that the suspension used for one group contained in addition 2.5 mgm. per ml of aluminium phosphate. Judged after both primary and booster doses, response to adsorbed vaccine was significantly higher than to plain vaccine.

*Prepared by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.

NEW BOOKS

British Journal Photographic Annual 1962

ARTHUR J. DALLADAY, editor. *Henry Greenwood & Co., Ltd.*, 24 Wellington Street, London, W.C.2. Pp. 576 + 32-p. pictorial supplement. 8s. (board covers). 10s. (cloth bound).

HITHERTO known to readers the world over as the "almanac," this annual review of photographic equipment, material and processes has, during over a century of publication, collected a truly astronomical wealth of subject matter. The 103rd edition includes five feature articles, a fifty-three-page section on techniques in colour work, another twelve pages on electronic flash factors and development times (backed with tables) and the customary lists of reference books and servicing agents.

American Drug Index 1962

C. D. WILSON and T. E. JONES. *J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A., and Pitman Medical Publishing Co., Ltd.*, 45 New Oxford Street, London, W.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 840. 55s.

THE 1962 edition of the index, increased in size owing to the introduction of many new drugs and product forms, is prepared for the identification and correlation of pharmaceutical products available in the United States. Products are listed alphabetically under generic and proprietary names and chemical, official and non-official titles are included. Under the proprietary names are set out the name of the manufacturer, composition, available forms, presentations and uses. An added advantage to the new edition is that it lists manufacturers' full postal addresses.

Principles of Chemical Equilibrium

P. G. ASHMORE, M.A., Ph.D. *Royal Institute of Chemistry*, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 49. 4s. 6d.

FIFTH in the Monographs for Teachers series sponsored by the Royal Institute of Chemistry's Fund for the Development of Education in Chemistry, the monograph is in three sections. The first deals with energy changes and conditions for equilibrium; the second considers chemical equilibria in ideal and real systems, and the last part is concerned with the determination of equilibrium constants. Two appendices review conditions for maximum heat absorption during chemical changes and some relationships involving free energy respectively. Although intended primarily for chemistry teachers, the monograph should be valuable to a wider readership, including advanced students.

Irish Drug Association

HEALTH AND FAIR TRADE DISCUSSED AT ANNUAL MEETING

AN APPEAL to the committee of the Irish Drug Association to ensure that pharmacists would not be asked to take part in the new health scheme on uneconomical terms was made by MR. M. BROPHY at the Association's annual meeting in Dublin on July 23. Stating that price-cutting and illicit distribution were ruining the economics of pharmacy, Mr. Brophy said that the impending scheme could be the most dangerous threat to the profession—even though many pharmacists did not seem to think so. He considered that, if the scheme were to be modelled on the British one, it would be most unattractive. Chemists in England, he said, found that some of them were working an 80-hour week compounding prescriptions, to the detriment of their counter trade. It was impossible to engage assistants there at less than £20 a week, and, as the fees received under the scheme did not permit the employment of extra help, it meant that pharmacists were working much longer hours dispensing at uneconomic rates. "If anything like the English scheme is accepted here it will cut the ground from under the chemists."

Mr. Brophy said he knew that a lot of chemists were looking forward to getting back what was rightfully their business—dispensing—but on what terms? Were they going to do £60 a week more business on a cut-price basis? "Every shred of professionalism is gone in England. They are brow-beaten, held up to ransom and cannot go on strike."

Much had been spoken about price cutting but nothing had been done. He refused to believe the Association was so lacking in ideas that it could not put forward a scheme to militate against people who "want to exploit medicine in slot machines." "We want a completely new, radical plan, which will be all-embracing and which will offer some new ideas to get 'ethical' medical products separated from non-ethical ones and afford some measure of control. Once we hand pharmacy over to the Civil Service, all professionalism ceases, and we shall be doing nothing but cut-price trading. Pharmacy in Ireland needs a liaison officer who would act between the Association and individual chemists."

Council "Fully Aware" of Implications

MR. D. J. KENNELLY said that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, in preparing a memorandum to be forwarded to the Select Committee set up by the Dail to draw up the new Health scheme, had been fully aware of the position in England as outlined by Mr. Brophy, but there was an obligation on them to establish the right of pharmacists to dispense the country's medicines—"Exactly under what conditions is a different thing, but in the memo we tried to make clear that it was the statutory, moral and constitutional right of pharmacists to dispense, compound and supply all medicines."

Explaining that at the present stage

it was impossible for the Society to state the conditions in which pharmacists would operate under the scheme, Mr. Kennelly said that the principle of the right to supply was all they wanted to establish in the memorandum. There were different views as to the shape the Select Committee's report would take. It might recommend something along the lines of the British scheme, or it might follow the suggestions put forward recently by Fine Gael and Labour, with the State paying a proportion of the bill and the patient paying the balance. The latter method applied in Australia and New Zealand, and from what he gathered the fees paid the pharmacists there were much higher than under the British scheme. He agreed that no Irish chemist could accept the English terms. Fees in England were small, having regard to the salaries paid to qualified staff. Mr. Kennelly concluded: "I do not think the Select Committee will have the English scheme in mind. I think it will be something like that suggested by the ex-Minister for Health, Mr. O'Higgins."

Modernisation the Answer

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. A. C. Hennessy) said all were aware of the evils of price-cutting, but recently, at a meeting of the Federation of Trade Associations, representing 27,000 traders, the Minister for Industry and Commerce had made it clear that price-cutting had come to stay. "The only answer seems to be to modernise our service and provide a service to beat it."

MR. BROPHY interpolated that the mistake was that pharmacists had never been sufficiently selective. THE PRESIDENT remarked that the British Medical Association had recently deplored the number of products coming on to the market that were either worthless or dangerous.

As to Mr. Brophy's fears of the new health scheme, the terms would eventually have to be hammered out by negotiation before acceptance.

MR. BROPHY: By that stage it may be too late to do anything about them. THE PRESIDENT repeated that the terms would have to be hammered out by a committee or deputation and said the recent increase in the dispensing fee would be a strong bargaining point. It was hoped to have a number of meetings with the Ulster Chemists' Association whom they would be seeing in September.

MR. BROPHY: In the country they appear to be keen on the scheme, but they forget that the counter business will go. THE PRESIDENT: A lot will depend on the scheme. I feel personally it is not going to be all-embracing. This country is too poor for that. MR. BROPHY: If it includes the £1,000 a year bracket it is going to embrace a lot of people.

THE PRESIDENT replied that members could help by forwarding their ideas to the Association or to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

MR. G. C. O'NEILL, while not dis-

agreeing with Mr. Brophy, said he would remind members that each chemist had a constitutional right to accept or reject any proposed terms.

THE PRESIDENT assured the gathering that the committee would not take any decision on such a vital matter without referring it to members.

Political Parties' Views

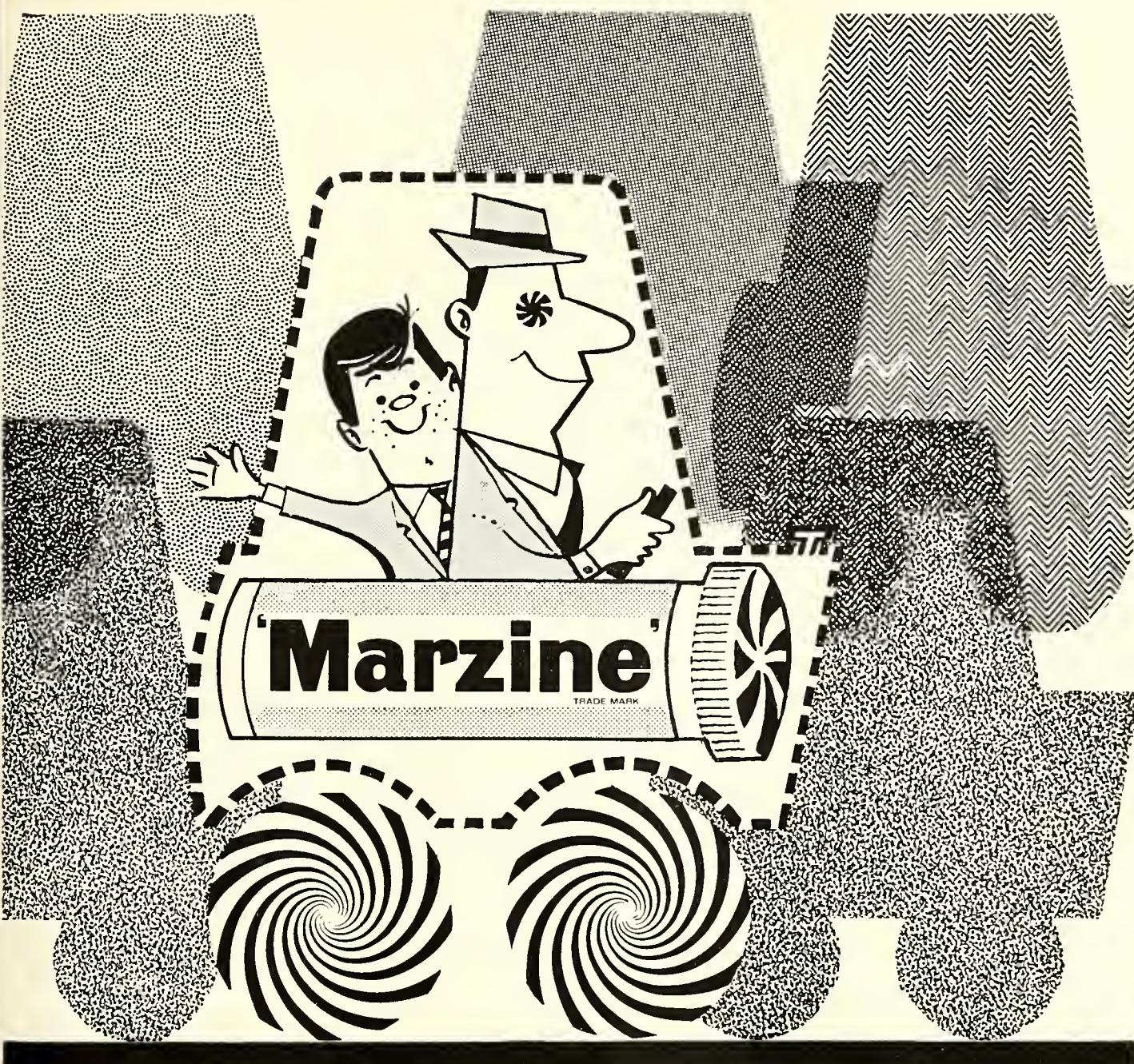
The matter arose when MR. R. C. O'HIGGINS complained that, before the last general election, no effort had been made by the committee to obtain the views of the political parties on the proposed new health scheme. Any discussions on Health Acts, he said, directly affected the business of chemists, because, whether they liked it or not, they were directly concerned with medicines. When political parties said they were going to put medicines through the chemists they should ask them exactly what they had in mind, and what terms they proposed to offer. Since the last annual meeting there had been a general election. One Party had indicated its views on the proposed health scheme. When he had asked what had resulted, he had been told the Association had expressed the view that it was a matter for the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. At that stage the Society had done nothing about it: "I maintain it was the business of the I.D.A. to ask the Pharmaceutical Society to do something about it. After all, a health scheme is bread and butter for us, and if one political Party expresses an opinion on it, it should be the business of the I.D.A. to get after the other parties to see what they have to offer."

MR. O'HIGGINS said the Select Committee had appealed to organisations and individuals interested to send suggestions to them. He wondered if the Association had submitted any recommendations. He would like the members to be consulted before any decision was taken on any proposed scheme.

THE PRESIDENT said that, on the Saturday before the general election, he had had a telephone call from a chemist asking that a meeting should be called to send proposals. It was impossible at such short notice to summon a meeting. The Pharmaceutical Society had forwarded proposals to the Select Committee.

MR. O'HIGGINS said he was not criticising the committee for not calling a meeting at short notice. His complaint was that a meeting had not been summoned a month earlier.

MR. KENNELLY stated that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had held a number of special meetings before submitting the memorandum to the Select Committee. It was a very detailed report. All aspects affecting pharmacists had been set out. Weaknesses of the present system had been pointed out, particularly the inadequacies of the service given under the dispensary system and the fact that people had to travel long distances and were unable to obtain medicines except at inconvenient times. They had also



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emphasised that it was the statutory and constitutional right of pharmacists to dispense medicines for the community. A lot of important facts and figures had been forwarded in support of the Council's claim.

THE PRESIDENT said he had been provided with a copy of the memorandum and considered it a comprehensive document, which set out the facts admirably.

resident on "Tough Period"

In his annual address THE PRESIDENT described the year under review as having been "as tough a period as ever experienced in the history of the Association." The most serious problem had been the decision of the Fair Trade Commission to "look into the chemist's business again." Because of the seriousness of the matter a special report was being presented by the Association's secretary. Referring to the establishment of a five-day week in the manufacturing and wholesale pharmaceutical trades, the president said he committee regretted that no response had been obtained to the Association's suggestion of operating a rota system so as to ensure deliveries on Saturdays. "I hope this inconvenience, created by the inability to get wholesale supplies from Friday evening until mid-day on Monday, will not be publicised some day through a fatal accident," he added, wondering what would happen if doctors, chemists and nurses worked only a five-day week, providing no service on Saturdays and Sundays.

Stating that, in spite of meetings with the newly formed Association of Importing Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, nothing concrete seemed to have emerged regarding reductions without rebates and the eliminations of half-pennies and odd pennies, MR. HENNESSY referred to the "wonderful cooperation" among members on the question of prices. He said that the chemists maintained a high standard of price maintenance, and coding was well carried out throughout the country on every prescription. It was safe to say that the loyalty on that issue had become so traditional that the public accepted without question and with admiration local chemists' prices and explanations. Pointing out that the proposal to circularise a fixed scale of tablet prices had been dropped, the president said that in the United States that had been held as "anti-trust" and to be a restrictive trade practice. Instead it had been decided to circularise at a future date the fractional dispensing scale that had been in former price lists for many years.

Dealing with the new professional scale of fees circularised earlier this year, Mr. Hennessy said that the charges were working smoothly. The Association continued to supply certain non-members (approved manufacturers, wholesalers and hospitals) with price changes. As well as providing a service to trade recipients, that information also benefited members, particularly those dispensing hospital prescriptions. Members were lately becoming involved in disputes with patients and doctors because of incorrect prices that appeared in a medical-sponsored price-list; he appealed to pharmacists to

stand by their charges, which were invariably found to be correct.

The president described as "a most serious matter" a Department of Health directive to supply hardship cases in the middle-income group with expensive medicines free. He explained that 80 per cent. of the average chemist's customers came from the middle-income group and from the lower-income group, who got free medicines in dispensaries. In spite of protests, little progress had been made, but the matter would be discussed with the Department in the near future, when the possible extension of the mother-and-child scheme would also be discussed.

Under the extension of the health service, one or two areas had already sampled a broader scheme of free medical services in which supplies of medicines were made by chemists to dispensary or lower-income patients in three categories (patients sent to hospitals or to specialists for extern treatment; patients who belonged to friendly societies, such as Coras Iompair Eireann and had their own doctor; and borderline cases previously referred to). Arrangements in those cases had been made between the local chemist in conjunction with the I.D.A. and the County Manager. It was too early yet to assess the results in the two counties concerned, but because of it the arrangement between C.I.E. and the Association would be reviewed in the near future.

The majority of bonus parcels that chemists were obliged to avail themselves of to earn extra discounts were, said the president, "much too big." The average chemist was being asked, in effect, to over-buy. The Association had succeeded in getting two manufacturers to reduce a £20 parcel to a £15 parcel.

What he described as "another source of concern" was the multiplicity of packs of tablets put on the market by manufacturers. They ranged from packs of five up to any number under fifty, and then continued in sixties and seventy-fives and hundreds. "Surely it should not be too difficult for manufacturers to standardise their packs into, say, ten, 25, 50 and 100. If such packings were established it would not take long for doctors to follow suit and prescribe in small, medium, large and largest packings." That, said the president, would help to eliminate the "museum of stocks" often held by the chemist in his dispensary.

Local Restraint Needed

Urging that local associations should exercise greater restraint in dealing with matters of vital concern to the Association, he said they should contact the parent body before writing directly to a manufacturer on some issue. Greater caution should be exercised when speaking to travellers. Any suggestion of threats concerning methods of distribution was not helpful. "If you do not want to give an order, don't give it, but don't go into any detailed explanation of your reasons."

Appealing for the maximum support for the coming Pharmacy Week, the president said it would coincide with the next delegates' meeting, and with the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Delay (for which he apologised) in getting out the Association's price list, had been due to difficulties in the printing trade, but it was hoped to have it available by the end of September or early October. Finally, the president appealed for greater support for the Photographic Dealers' Association, stating that few realised that if there was no such Association the photographic business would be thrown up to all types of traders.

Better Financial Position

The report of THE TREASURER (Mr. McAuliffe) disclosed a credit balance of £451 on the year's workings, against a loss of £825 the previous year. That was due mainly to the fact that the membership fee had been increased in 1961 from 84s. to 105s.

There being no election for the committee, the following members were unanimously re-elected: Messrs. McAuliffe, Cremen, Hennessy, O'Neill, P. C. Murphy, J. O'Donnell and D. Woulfe.

It was decided to make representations to the Wholesale Drug Federation pointing out that pharmacists were gravely alarmed at the present rota position and requesting a resumption of Saturday deliveries.

THE SECRETARY (Mr. B. R. Smith), presenting the special report already referred to, said that, since the publication in 1956 of the report of inquiry by the Fair Trade Commission into the conditions prevailing in regard to the supply and distribution of proprietary and patent medicines, infant foods, and medical and toilet preparations, non-chemist traders had continued to complain about their inability to obtain chemists' lines. "Members will recall that the then Minister for Industry and Commerce, now the Taoiseach (Mr. Lemass), refused to implement the recommendations of the Commission's report. The present Minister for Industry and Commerce (Mr. Lynch) had also refused to implement those recommendations." The chief recommendations the Commission had dealt with had been (a) the confining of goods, and (b) the fixing and maintenance of prices, for which the Commission had recommended that the maintenance of resale prices in respect of toilet preparations and infant foods should be abolished, except for luxury lines. The Commission had also recommended that the practice of coding prescriptions so that prices charged by one chemist were conveyed to other chemists should also be abolished, and that any collective arrangement or understanding made between wholesalers regarding prices, etc., should be prohibited. The Commission now contended that, because prohibition orders had not been made under those headings, complaints continued to be received.

He quoted from the Commission's annual report issued in 1961:—

THE Commission continued to receive complaints regarding the inability of traders to obtain supplies of a number of pharmaceutical products, including popular proprietary medicines, infant foods and luxury brands of cosmetics. It appeared that many manufacturers and wholesale distributors were still not prepared to supply other than phar-

maceutical channels, and that manufacturers of luxury cosmetic lines operated a policy of selecting a limited number of retail outlets. The Commission decided to carry out a general survey of the position, and in August a questionnaire was issued to about eighty manufacturers and wholesale distributors of such goods. The survey was nearing completion at the end of the year, and after consideration of the results the Commission will decide what further action is necessary.

THE SECRETARY said that the report had resulted a few months ago in the Commission's announcing that it was investigating collective restrictions affecting the supply and distribution for resale of medical preparations (including proprietary and non-proprietary drugs and medicines, infant and invalid foods, health drinks and toilet preparations). The Commission had invited all interested parties, whether associations or individuals, to submit information

and views on the matter, particularly with reference to arrangements for confining to chemists goods that were not so confined by statute. Interested parties were invited to reply in writing not later than May 31. The Commission would then decide what further action it should take—which would most likely be either another public inquiry or the preparation of fair-trade rules.

Commission's Findings Awaited

Mr. Smith added that he had been interviewed by officials of the Commission, and the committee was now awaiting the findings of the Commission's preliminary investigation. "Your committee has pursued a passive course for some time, and would like to have the views of members on this matter. It would be a source of gratification if, at this meeting, members would endorse the policy of your committee in regard to the Commission's present inquiry."

The president said they already had an assurance from the Federation of Trades Association and others that the associations did not propose to forward any submissions to the Commission, and that they had not complained, and were not complaining, as organisations, that their members could not get pharmaceutical lines. Apparently, Mr. Hennessy added, the response to the questionnaire had been so poor that the Commission had sent out another asking organisations and individuals if they had any complaints in regard to those matters. "Apparently some individual complaints are being submitted, but no concerted effort, so far as we know." R.G.D.A.T.A. (the retail grocers' organisation) had actually written to the Irish Drug Association stating that they proposed to take no action in regard to the Commission's appeal. The president concluded, "It looks as if the Commission is trying to keep itself in existence at our expense."

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

More approved products and recommendations for safe use

THE Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom announce that the following additional products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme.

Insecticides

gamma-BHC (LINDANE), WETTABLE POWDERS: Gammacol, formulated as a liquid suspension (Plant Protection, Ltd.).

Fungicides

ZINEB, WETTABLE POWDERS: Murphy zineb (Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.).

COPPER WITH MERCURY: A combined copper, mercury fungicide for control of potato blight. WETTABLE POWDERS: M.C.O, dispersible powders (F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd.).

ZINEB, DUSTS: Murphy zineb dust (Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.).

Herbicides

DINOSEB (DNBP), FORMULATIONS IN OIL: Pulvicide-B (Vitax, Ltd.).

DALAPON, SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Baywood Dalapon (Baywood Chemicals, Ltd.).

Recommendations for Safe Use

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued recommendations for safe use in Great Britain for dalapon (2,2 - dichloropropionic acid), diquat dibromide, and sodium fluoroacetate. The Ministry does not consider that the use of Dalapon should present a hazard to operators if they observe the following precautions which should appear on container labels:—

Solid concentrate:

Dalapon is irritating to the eyes and possibly also to the skin.

REMOVE heavily contaminated clothing immediately.

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

The use of dalapon and its salts on a non-edible crop is acceptable, and their use as preplanting and pre- or post-emergence herbicides on any edible crop should not present a hazard to consumers. The use of the compounds around any tree, bush, cane or plant which normally bears an edible crop is also acceptable provided they are applied after all the crop has been harvested and before next season's flowers open. As a precautionary

measure for the protection of livestock, wild life and others, the Ministry recommends that the following advice should also appear on the label:—

STORE TIGHTLY CLOSED in a safe place.
WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY and dispose of safely.

The Ministry state the following precautions should appear on the label of diquat dibromide:—

Liquid concentrate:
WEAR RUBBER GLOVES when handling the concentrate.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.

AVOID WORKING IN SPRAY MIST.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

The use of the compound as a pre- and post-emergency herbicide on edible crops should not present a hazard to consumers, nor should its use for potato haulm destruction at a rate not in excess of 1½ lb. active ingredient per acre. It may be used as a clover desiccant but treated clover haulm should not be fed to livestock. The Ministry stated that there is insufficient information to enable recommendations to be made for the safe use of this chemical on edible crops, except as indicated. The Ministry recommends the following advice should also appear on the label:—

HARMFUL TO LIVESTOCK. Keep all livestock out of treated areas for at least three weeks.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE PONDS AND WATERWAYS with chemical or used container.

STORE TIGHTLY CLOSED in a safe place.
WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY and dispose of safely.

The recommendations in respect of sodium fluoroacetate as described as, "necessarily brief" and users are advised to follow the guidance obtained in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food leaflet "Use of Sodium Fluoroacetate, as a Rodenticide—Precautionary Measures" (H.M. Stationery Office, price fourpence). It is recommended that the following precautions should appear on container labels:—

- (a) the baits should only be handled by experienced operators, or under their direct supervision.
- (b) rubber gloves should be worn at all times when there is any possibility that the bait may come into contact with the hands.
- (c) KEEP ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING CLEAN, ESPECIALLY THE INSIDES OF GLOVES.
- (d) AVOID ALL CONTACT BY MOUTH.
- (e) WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking or smoking and after work.
- (f) When solutions are employed they should be applied from unbreakable containers carrying a pouring tube or similar device to facilitate pouring and minimise danger of spillage.

To minimise the hazards to children, the public in general, livestock or wild-life, the following additional precautions should also be included on the label:—

- (a) Baits containing the chemical should not be used in occupied dwelling houses, in or around farm buildings or in the open, where people, domestic livestock or beneficial wildlife may have access.
- (b) Baits should be used only in localities (e.g., in ships, in sewers, in industrial premises) where the operators have charge of all means of access to the baiting points and where such points are not accessible to unauthorised persons.
- (c) Use bait containers, clearly marked "Poison," at all surface baiting points. Cups containing liquid bait should be constructed of plastic or other impermeable material, with a wide non-spillable base. To avoid spillage they should not be filled to the brim with liquid.
- (d) All remains of bait and bait containers in or around buildings should be removed from the premises by the operators after a treatment. Unwanted residues of baits so removed should be incinerated or buried. After sewer treatments, either leave the baits in position, or wash the remains into the sewage system.
- (e) The operators should search for and remove bodies of animals killed by the treatment of any premises. These bodies should be incinerated or buried under at least 2 ft. of earth. They should not be placed in refuse bins or thrown on to rubbish tips where they may be a danger to domestic animals or beneficial wild life.
- (f) Wash out all spoons, tins, etc., that have contained sodium fluoroacetate at the end of every operation.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils

LONDON, AUGUST 8: The markets were generally quiet, a holiday tone prevailing. Among CRUDE DRUGS silver-grey COCHINEAL was short on the spot and prices were nominal. Reports from Portugal indicated that ERGOT for shipment was being valued at 9s. per lb. There were a few arrivals of Alexandrian hand-picked SENNA PODS, but prices were maintained. In ESSENTIAL OILS a continued demand caused a rise in quotations for CITRONELLA, but LEMONGRASS was easier both on the spot and for shipment. No price changes were reported among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

HYDROQUINONE.—One-cwt. lots, 10s.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d. per lb.

ISOPRENALE SULPHATE.—One-kilo lots, 530s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 510s. per kilo.

KAOLIN.—LIGHT, 60s. per cwt.; 1-ton, 57s. per cwt.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Five-ton lots, 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 3d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 4d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 5d.

POTASH SULPHURATED.—Lump, B.P.C., 2s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 10s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per wt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE.—In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—One-cwt. kegs, 2s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—One-cwt. cases, 2s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 4s. 6d.; technical flake, 1s. 10d.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1 kilo is 47s. 1d. and 50 kilos, 44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—One-cwt. kegs, 170s.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.—Pharmacopeial quality, 100s. per cwt. (crystals or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 214s. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, 203s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE.—One-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—One-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—100-kilo lots, 45s. per kilo.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 6d. per gm.

PYROGALIC ACID.—One-cwt., pure crystals, 24s. 6d. per lb.; resublimed 26s. 6d.

RESORCINOL.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 4d. per lb.

ROCHELLE SALT.—Powder or granulated, 5-cwt. lots or over in kegs, 220s. per cwt.; 1-cwt., 222s. 6d. (bags less 5s.).

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder, 1-lb. and over, 16s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 14s. 2d. per lb.

SALICYLAMIDE.—One-cwt., 6s. 3d. per lb., 5-cwt., 5s. 11d.

THIOGLYCOLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb., 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE, 40 per cent. pH 9.3 (24-lb. pack), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLATE, pH 9.9, 4 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid and subject to purchase tax.

varied greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

THIOUREA.—Technical grade, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 1½d. per lb.; 10 cwt., 2s. 9½d. per lb.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots, 14s. per lb.

UREA.—Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton lots).

Crude Drugs

ANISE.—Chinese STAR 180s. per cwt., spot, duty paid; shipment, 160s. c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 19s. 6d. to 25s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade, 11s. on spot. PERU: Spot, 8s. 6d., duty paid. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 9d.

BELLADONNA.—Herb and LEAVES unobtainable. ROOT, 1s. 10d. per lb. for material testing over 0.5 per cent.

BUCHU.—Spot, 4s. per lb.; July shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD.—Rectified 6s. per lb. on the spot.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, 1s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 6d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Nigerian, 195s. per cwt. Mombasa, 250s.; Zanzibar, 220s.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar spot, 3s. per lb. for standard grade; shipment, 2s. 8½d. c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Canary Isles black-brilliant 9s. per lb. Silver-grey, nominal. Peruvian, silver-grey, 7s. to 7s. 6d. nominal.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 2s. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 2s. per lb.

ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 9½d. per lb. Shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOR.—Spot, East European, 6s. 9d. per lb.; Portuguese, 9s., c.i.f., nominal.

IPECACUANHA.—Spot cleared. Shipment (c.i.f.); Colombian offering at about 60s. 6d. per lb.; Costa Rican, 80s. 6d., nominal.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. as to quality; shipment, 2s. 11½d. c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 7d.; shipment, 2s. 2d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 300s. per cwt.; spot; shipment, 270s., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.) ANISE.—Syrian, 275s. in bond. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 162s. 6d., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 265s.; shipment, quoted 245s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 60s., duty paid; Indian, 57s. 6d. Shipment, Moroccan, 43s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Cyprian, 165s.; Iranian, 152s. 6d. duty paid. Shipment, Iranian, 127s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 87s. 6d. Shipment, 64s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Indian, 115s.; shipment, 98s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 76s., duty paid; shipment, 50s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 65s. to 87s. 6d., according to quality.

SENNA.—(Per lb.) *Tinnevelly* LEAVES, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 4d.; prime No. 2 cleared; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. PODS: hand-picked, No. 1 cleared; No. 2, spot 2s. 1d.; manufacturing limited stocks 1s. 6d. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, 2s.; hand-picked, small lots from 5s. 3d. to 8s. as to quality.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger 1147s. 6d. per cwt. spot; shipment, 147s. 6d., c.i.f., now quoted.

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 70s. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 8s. per lb.

CADE.—Spanish, 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot 56s. 6d. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 2s. 3d., duty paid, per lb.; shipment not offring.

CANANGA.—Spot, 27s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Imported oil, 35s. per lb.

CARDAMOM.—English-distilled unquoted; imported, 260s. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 7s. 1½d.; shipment, 7s. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 10s. 3d. in bond, nominal; August shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 9s. c.i.f.; spot 9s. 9d. in bond.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf spot, 8s. 3d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 7s. 1½d., c.i.f. RECTIFIED 87-88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English, B.P., 27s. for 1-cwt.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. including charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall. Delivered terms, 25-stone lots.

CORIANDER.—B.P. oil, 46s. per lb., spot.

CUBEB.—Spot supplies of imported are 85s. per lb.

CUMIN.—Imported oil, 88s. 6d. per lb.

DILL.—Imported, 38s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS.—B.P., 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. on spot.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, spot, 10s. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 100s. to 120s. per lb. on the spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 15s. per lb.; August-September, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Floridian sweet oil, 3s. per lb.; West Indian, 3s. 6d.; West African, 14s. 6d.; Israeli, 5s.; Terpeneless, 225s.

PALMAROSA.—Spot cleared. Shipment, 52s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Penang is 23s. 6d., duty paid and 21s., c.i.f., per lb.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot is 20s. per lb.. duty paid; new crop prices awaited.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay, 18s. 6d. per lb.. spot; shipment, 17s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—English-distilled berry from 135s. per lb.; imported, 32s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 19s. 6d. per lb.

PINE.—*Pumiliois* 32s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 9s., *abietis*, 15s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 9s. per lb. spot.

RUE.—Spanish is 23s. 6d. per lb. spot.

SAGE.—Spanish 9s. per lb., Dalmatian, 23s.

SANDALWOOD.—Spot Mysore, 145s. per lb.; forward, East Indian, 135s., c.i.f.

SASSAFRAS.—Brazilian is from 2s. 3d. per lb., duty paid.

PEARMINT.—American oil on the spot 26s. per lb.

TANGERINE.—From 34s. per lb.

WINTERGREEN.—Natural, 35s. lb.

YLANG-YLANG.—Best oil about 145s. lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7: CITRIC ACID and SODIUM CITRATE having usual good summer season volume sales. The same good seasonal demand also has extended in CITRUS OILS and to MINT OILS. Markets for CRUDE DRUGS remained quiet. Some softness reported for KARAYA GUM although prices were still unchanged. Quotations on IPECACUANHA ROOT held at recent levels although supplies were said to be on the tight side. Shortages of BOIS DE ROSE OIL from Brazil are causing firming up in price for the Peruvian product.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

August 1

Prolonged acting pharmaceutical preparations. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 906,422.
Pharmaceutical preparations. McNeil Laboratories, Inc. 906,014.
Injectable solutions comprising benzothiadiazine-1:1-dioxide diuretics. CIBA, Ltd. 906,399.
Cosmetic compositions comprising vitamin-A derivatives. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 906,000.
Appetite-reducing compositions comprising phenyl aminopropane derivatives. Kefalas, A.S. 906,331.
Purification of terephthalic acid. Standard Oil Co. 906,035.
Esters of pivalic acid and process for their manufacture. Sandoz, Ltd. 906,102.
Quaternary ammonium compounds. Armour & Co. 906,409.
Pyrazolidine derivatives. Instituto de Angeli, S.p.A. 906,313.
20 α -yohimbane. Roussel-Uclaf. 906,138.
Process for the production of 3-(α -phenyl- β -acetyl-ethyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin. Institutul de Cercetari Chimico-Farmaceutice. 905,983.
Process for improving the properties of cellulose material. Albright & Wilson, Ltd. 906,314.
Readily soluble sugar preparations. Koopmans Meelfabrieken, N.V. 906,323.
5-nitro-2-furamides. Merck & Co., Inc. 906,070.
Extracting polysaccharides. Meypro, A.G. 906,327.
Production of alkyl pyridines. Distillers Co., Ltd. 906,469.
N-propargyl-benzylamines and their preparation. Abbott Laboratories, Ltd. 906,245.
Starch composition. Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation. 906,097.
Penicillins. Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 906,383.
Benzyl pyridine derivatives and methods of making same. McNeil Laboratories, Ltd. 905,993.
Antibiotic valacidin and its salts and methods for producing same. Eli Lilly. 906,212.
Preparation of ferrous citrate. R. P. Scherer Corporation. 906,418.
Process for the production of cyclic ethers. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 906,483.
Halogen-containing tertiary amines. Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. 906,224.
Bis-(pyridyl-4-thio) ethers. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 906,236.
Steroid compounds. Merck & Co., Inc. 906,443.
Process for preparing novel compounds of the lactone type. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 906,019.
Phosphonic acid esters. A. Boehringer, E. Boehringer, L. Liebrecht, and W. Mayer-List. 906,144.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from September 19.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, August 12

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Annual meeting. (Until August 16.)

Wednesday, August 15

BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Cricket ground, Stratford Road, Shirley, at 2.30 p.m. Sports day.
SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Kingswood golf club, Sandy Lane, Tadworth, at 1 p.m. Fixture. Stableford competition for Alec Reary and Ucal prizes, George Watt tankard and other prizes.

Advance Information

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Manchester, August 29 to September 5. Annual meeting.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF TRADE, Autumn conference at Bridlington, September 29–October 2 inclusive.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 18

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)
ETINOR, 831,902, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.
For medical preparations for human and veterinary use (5)
MAXASAN, 831,951, by Behringwerke, A.G., Marburg/Lahn, Germany.
For all goods but not including disinfectants (5)
ELYSINOL, 832,567, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Berne, Switzerland.
For preparations for killing weeds (5)
VITAKILL, 832,677, by H. M. Roemmle & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, C.2.
For hair-waving appliances (not being machines or pins) (8)
SUPERMA BRUSH - CURL, SUPERMA BRUSH-SET, 819,975-76, by Superma, Ltd., London, W.4.
For electrical and electronic laboratory apparatus in connection with radioactivity (9)
ACEC, 762,702 and 762,706, by Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi, Brussels, Belgium.
Optical apparatus and instruments for scientific purposes (9)
HILGER & WATTS in an oval, 818,085, by Hilger & Watts, Ltd., 98 St. Pancras Way, London, N.W.1.
Apparatus for handling fluids used in urological examinations and operative procedures (10)
UROL-O-VAC, 829,924, by the Macbick Co., Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

THE STILL. The evolution of. *Proc. Chem. Soc.* July.

RHEUMATIC FEVER. Treatment of, with 12-week courses of cortisone or salicylate. *Brit. med. J.* July 28.

POTASSIUM THERAPY. *Lancet*, July 28.

PARENTERAL IRON THERAPY. Problems of. *S. Afr. pharm. J.*, June.

METHYRIDINE. An experimental investigation into the use of, as an anthelmintic for cats. *Vet. Rec.*, July 28.

AMINOPHYLLINE poisoning in Pigs. *Vet. Rec.* July 28.

TASTE THRESHOLDS. A physico-chemical treatment of. *Nature*, July 28.

SOME PLANT GLYCOSIDASES. *Nature*, July 28.

FUNGZONE AND POLYMYXIN B. Use of, in isolation of naturally infected tissues. *Nature* July 28.

TETRACYCLINES. Strides in the development of. *Amer. J. Pharm.*, April.

PAIN, PLACEBOS and PHYSICIANS. *Practitioner* August.

DIABETES. The modern management of. *Lond. Clin. med. J.*, July.

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES in medicine. *Lond. Clin. med. J.*, July.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION. Isolation for the control of, in surgical wards. *Brit. med. J.* August 4.

A MARKER ORGANISM. Spread of, in a hospital ward. *Brit. med. J.*, August 4.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

August 19-25

	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Brecon
4711 eau de Cologne	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alka Seltzer	4	—	1	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	3	3	2
Andrews "liver salt"	2	3	4	5	7	4	3	8	4	10	5	4	—
Anadin	1	4	6	4	4	4	3	1	1	2	5	3	—
Arrid	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	2	—
Aspro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
Biskoids	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Body Mist	4	2	2	2	3	3	—	2	1	2	—	3	3
Bristow's shampoos	4	2	3	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	3	3	—
Brylcreem	4	3	6	4	4	4	2	3	4	5	3	3	—
Carter's little liver pills	4	4	4	—	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandau hair spray and lacquer	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper's aerosols	2	1	1	3	2	3	—	3	4	2	—	4	—
Cuticura	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delsey	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	3	5	—
Daxaids	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delrosa	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-creme	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eno's Fruit Salt	3	3	2	4	3	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Flit aerosols	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Freezone	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goddard's cream and embrocation	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedex	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilford photographic products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Immac	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Kleenex	—	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	—
Lifeguard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Maclean's tooth-paste	7	5	4	4	2	4	2	4	8	4	3	5	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets	1	3	4	4	5	4	3	6	4	3	5	5	—
Nair	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nulis	1	—	3	3	2	2	2	3	—	3	3	2	—
Radox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rennies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Sebbix	3	3	3	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sek	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silvikrin shampoo	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	—
I.C.P.	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
VO-5 conditioner	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Get Set	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
hair spray	5	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vosene	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	—	—

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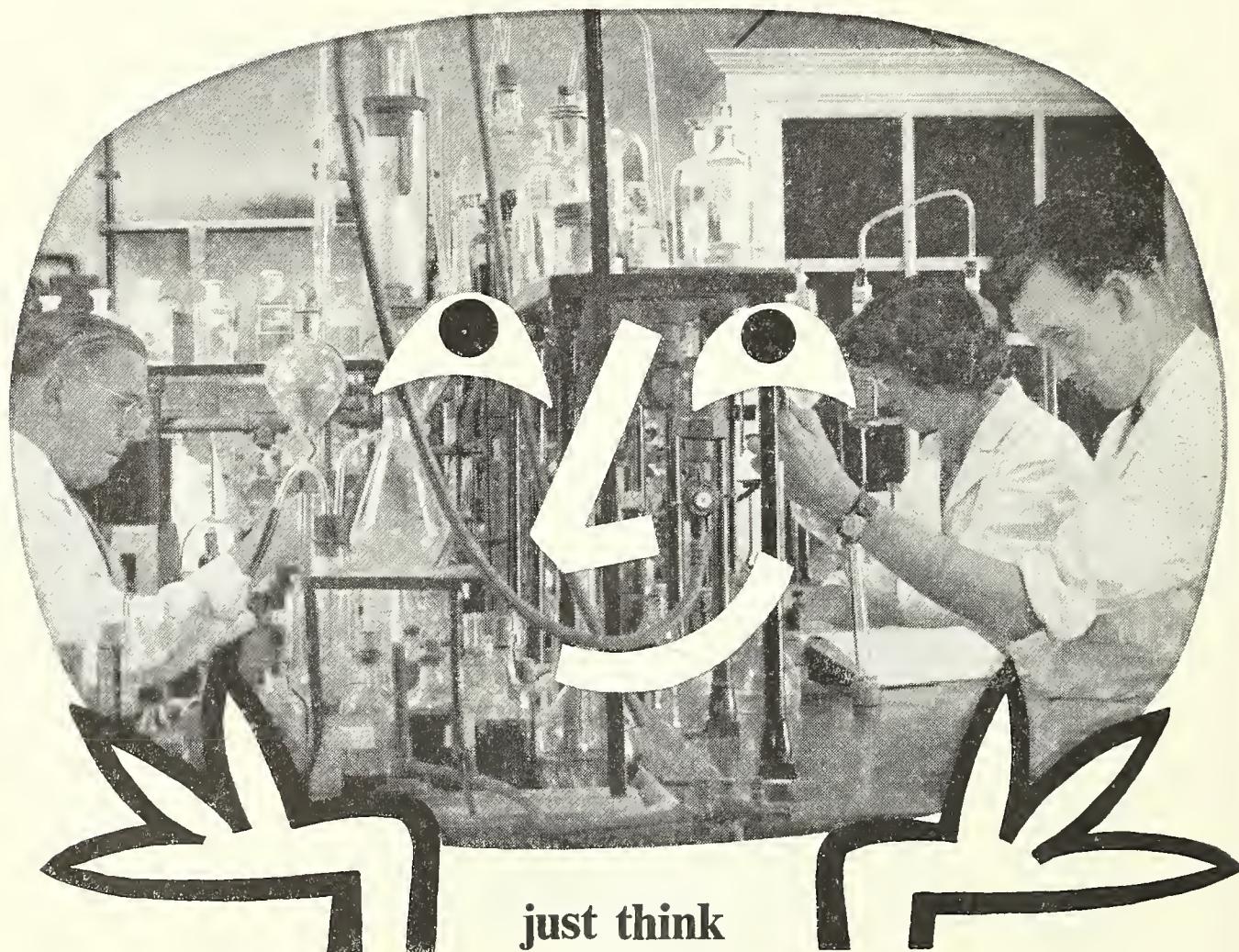
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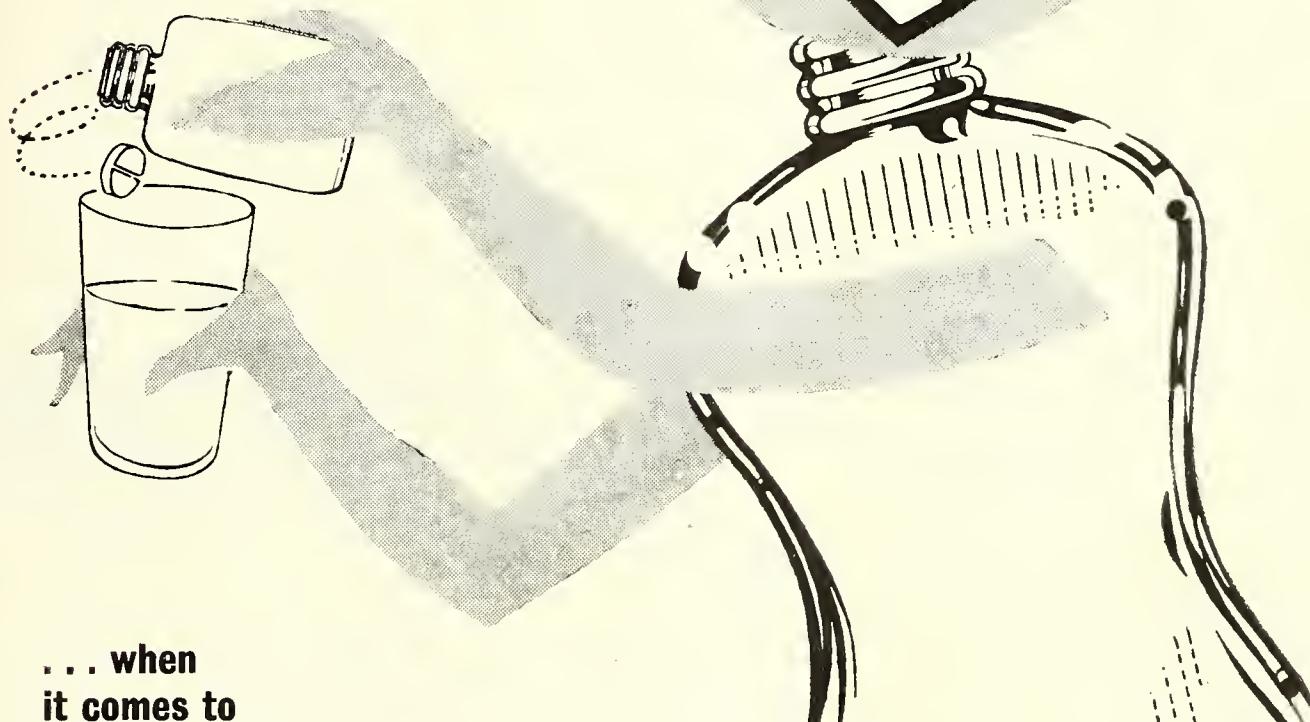
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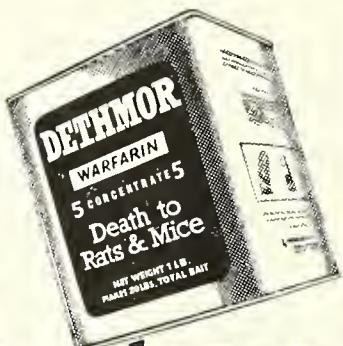
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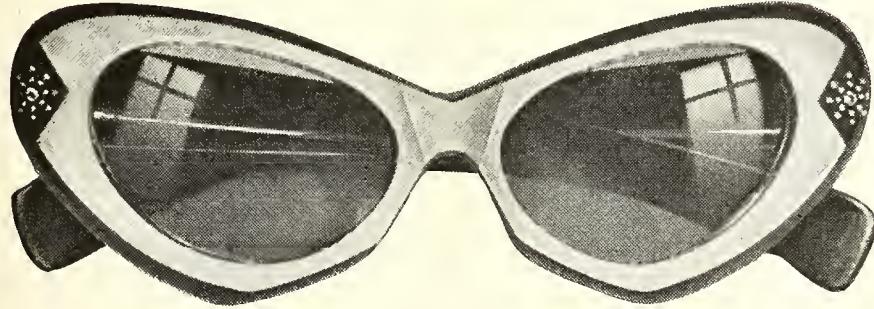
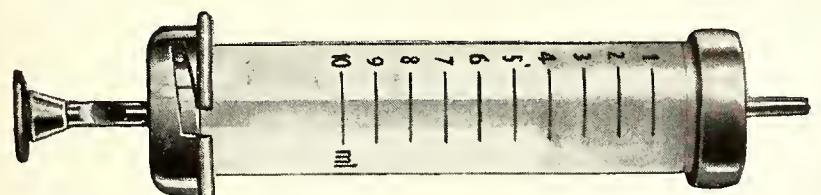


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CARALAX

a caramel flavoured laxative

For persons of all ages
Safe, gentle and most pleasant in every way

2½ oz. bottles, cartoned, with leaflet
Attractive counter display card

Trade Prices : 1 doz.	16/-	} plus 25% P.T.
3 doz. @	15/- per doz.	
12 doz. @	14/6 per doz.	

Retail selling price 2/6 per bottle

We shall be pleased to send you a sample bottle and further particulars if you will kindly advise us.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD · BRIGHTON · ENGLAND

ASPRO NICHOLAS ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE WINNERS OF THEIR
'WAFT DISPLAY COMPETITION' No. 2

1st prize of £30 to G. R. Mitchell of Forest Road, New Ollerton, nr. Newark, Notts.

2nd prize of £20 to V. & E. Wall Ltd of 437 Anlaby Road, Hull, Yorks.

3rd prize of £16 to B. Campbell of 89 Belvidere Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.

**THERE ARE STILL
TWO MORE COMPETITIONS
TO COME**

No. 3—August 7 to August 18

No. 4—August 27 to September 8

It's so simple! Write to the WAFT Display Department, Nicholas Products Limited, Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, for an entry form.

NO ENTRANCE FEE OR QUALIFICATION.

**SEND FOR YOUR ENTRY FORM TODAY.
PUT UP YOUR WAFT DISPLAY NOW!**

HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN WIN

1st PRIZE	2nd PRIZE	3rd PRIZE
£10	£5	£3
£5	£5	£5
£10	£5	£3
£5	£5	£5
TOTAL POSSIBLE PRIZES		
£30	£20	£16

For your WAFT in-store display
But, if you also have a WAFT window display you win a further
Again, if you also have an in-store display for DIP, you get a further
And if you also have a DIP window display, you win a further

WAFT FOR NAPPIES · WAFT FOR PROFIT · WAFT FOR PRIZES

Stafford Allen S

for
**ESSENTIAL
OILS**

of the finest
quality

English
distilled and
imported

PEPPERMINT · CLOVE BUD
LEMON · EUCALYPTUS · ANISEED
SANDALWOOD · NUTMEG · CARDAMOM
OLIBANUM · ORRIS · CINNAMON
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Samples and prices sent
on request

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LIMITED,
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TAS/AL 683B



THIS IS WHY

- Triple perforation for even, air-free flow
- Spiral reinforcement prevents softening or collapse
- Fewer new ones to break in because Cannon teats last longer
- ORDER NOW TO ENSURE YOUR SHARE OF THE GROWING MARKET



7 1/2
pence

retail

FOR **CANNON**
TEATS

THE CANNON RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LTD
ASHLEY ROAD • TOTTENHAM • LONDON N.17



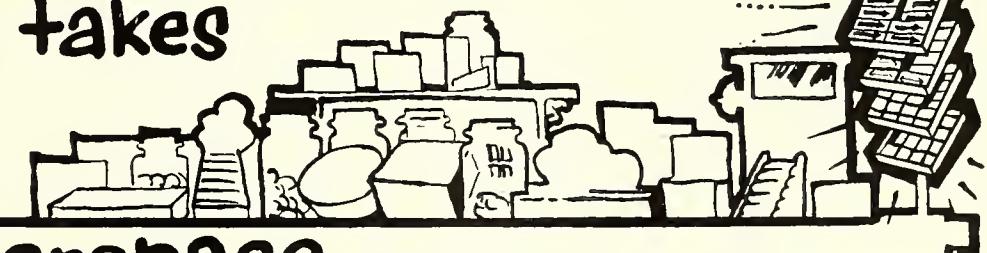
WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
CHEWING GUM

is one of the
FASTEST
SELLING items
in
RETAIL SHOPS

for which
EVERYONE
regardless
of age or sex is a
POTENTIAL CUSTOMER;
for which there
is no limit on
how much is consumed;
which takes
up so
little
counterspace

at such an
excellent PROFIT
NO LOSS·NO TROUBLE·NO WRAPPING
with

— *Order Some today!*



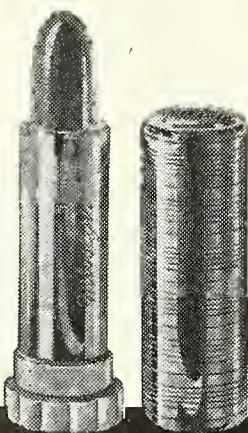
MISSLYN

**ITALIAN
NAIL
VARNISH
AND
LIPSTICKS**

Every day more and more women are buying the Italian Glamour Match—MISSLYN Nail Varnish and Lipstick.

MISSLYN Nail Varnish DEFINITELY lasts longer—shines more brilliantly and pleases better. Forceful advertising is planned for Womens' Magazines and local papers. Excellent and unusual 'selling' display material is available.

Line	Retail Price	Wholesale Price	Per Dozen (Ex. P. Tax)
Cream Varnish	5/6d.	34/-	
Pearl Varnish	7/11d.	48/-	
Complete Lipstick	10/6d.	64/-	
De Luxe Refill	7/6d.	45/-	
Normal Refill	5/11d.	36/-	
Oleumsolv Varnish Remover	2/11d.	18/-	
Misslyn "9001" Nail Hardener	8/6d.	50/-	



IVO M. LECHNER
ITALIAN LABS LTD.

LONDON : 33 NEWMAN STREET W1
MUSEUM 5145/6

**IT'S A
TWELVE
MONTH
SEASON
for**

Victory V
LOZENGES & GUMS

BE PREPARED—

Order supplies from your wholesaler, or write direct to us for samples and terms

FRYER & CO. VICTORY FACTORIES • NELSON • LANCASHIRE

PHOTOGRAPHIC COUNTER BOOMING ?

YOU'LL NEED TO STOCK WHITE CARD SELF SEALING MOUNTS, AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES

8 x 10 mm. (16 mm. Cine Film)
24 x 18 mm. (Single Frame 35 mm.)
24 x 36 mm. (Double Frame 35mm.) Popular size
40 x 40 mm. (127 Film. Superslide)
28 x 40 mm. (Bantam)
24 x 24 mm. (Robot)
25 to a Box Retailing at 2/6.
50 to a Box Retailing at 5/-
2 1/4" x 2 1/4" (12 on 120)
2 1/4" x 1 5/8" (16 on 120)
25 to a Box Retailing at 4/6.
50 to a Box Retailing at 9/-

USUAL TRADE TERMS AND ALL PURCHASE TAX FREE

All very attractively boxed and obtainable only from:

MOUNTAIN FILMS LTD.

1 NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.1.

(Telephone REGENT 0566)

- New look
for 2 famous L'Oreal products!



*Popular L'Oreal Bleach  and new formula Tress
both get exciting modern packs plus nationwide advertising designed to
shift stocks off your shelves faster, push your profits higher . . .*

From June 1962 to April 1963, L'Oreal Bleach takes regular spaces in the big circulation newspapers—Sunday Pictorial and Daily Mirror, as well as Woman, Woman's Mirror and Honey. Your customers will want to see L'Oreal Bleach in your shop, and when they do they'll be sold on the gay good looks of the new quality pack.

From June 1962 to March 1963, millions of readers of Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm, Woman's Mirror, Daily Mirror and Sunday

Express will all be told over and over again about the important difference in Tress—a new French formula which gives hair the fullness that's needed for modern styles. Women will be persuaded to try New Tress and see how it really does make sets last twice as long and condition hair to shining beauty.

* Gaily packed L'Oreal Bleach and New Tress deserve a good place on your shelves—stock up now and see how soon they leave you with profits that jump up and up!

**NEW PRICES
L'OREAL BLEACH**

Retail Price 3/- per carton
Trade Price 18/5 per dozen cartons plus tax

NEW TRESS

<i>Small Size</i>	Retail Price 1/10 per bottle
<i>Trade Price 10/9 per dozen bottles plus tax</i>	
<i>Large Size</i>	Retail Price 3/- per bottle
<i>Trade Price 18/5 per dozen bottles plus tax</i>	

NEW— for the first time

FARMERS GET ALL THESE ADVANTAGES IN ONE WORM DRENCH



THIBENZOLE—Destroys 95-100% of worms
THIBENZOLE—Safe, even at 20 times the recommended dose
THIBENZOLE—Non-staining and easy to use

Thibenzole
TRADEMA

For the first time *all* these advantages in one worm drench. THIBENZOLE is a *really* new scientific advance and by far the safest treatment available—trouble-free to both you and the farmer. THIBENZOLE is more effective against all stages of worms, so that the benefits of dosing are longer lasting. THIBENZOLE is being presented to the farmer by extensive local and national press advertising as well as by direct mailing and farm visits. THIBENZOLE will undoubtedly become the standard treatment for worms in sheep; be sure you have stocks to meet this certain demand.

	RETAIL PRICE*	DOSES PER PACK		
		LAMBS	HOGGS	ADULT
1-gallon shake-and-pour suspension	360/-	640	320	213
1-quart shake-and-pour suspension	92/8	160	80	53
10-oz. powder (water-dispersible)	94/6	168	84	56

*Subject to trade discounts and quantity buying terms.

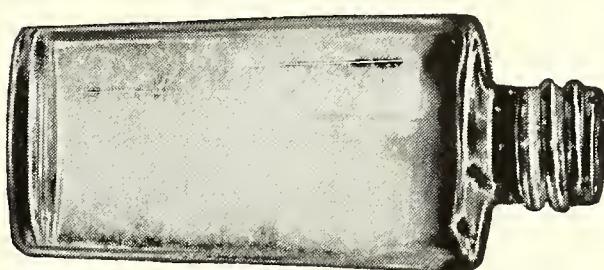


Agricultural Division, Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited, Hoddesdon, Herts

High Quality Glassware



Designers and Manufacturers of



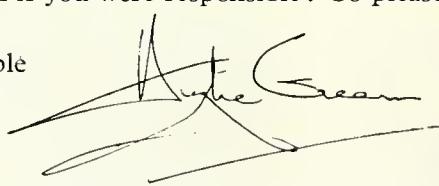
THE INTERNATIONAL BOTTLE CO., LTD.

140 PARK LANE LONDON W.I

Telephone MAYfair 6992 (5 lines) Telegrams AUTREFOIS, AUDLEY, LONDON



YOU OR I MAY KILL SOMEBODY if we drive carelessly. This frightening fact may so easily come true. Remember it not only at holiday time, but *every* day you use the roads. I can't bear to think how I would feel if I were responsible for someone killed or maimed for life. And how would *you* feel if you were responsible? So please don't forget my words. Road accidents can be caused by people like you and me.



Hugh Green

This is Road Training Year - not just for other people but for *you*. Make sure that you and all your family - as pedestrians, cyclists and motorists - take advantage of the special road training facilities now available. Ask your local authority for details.

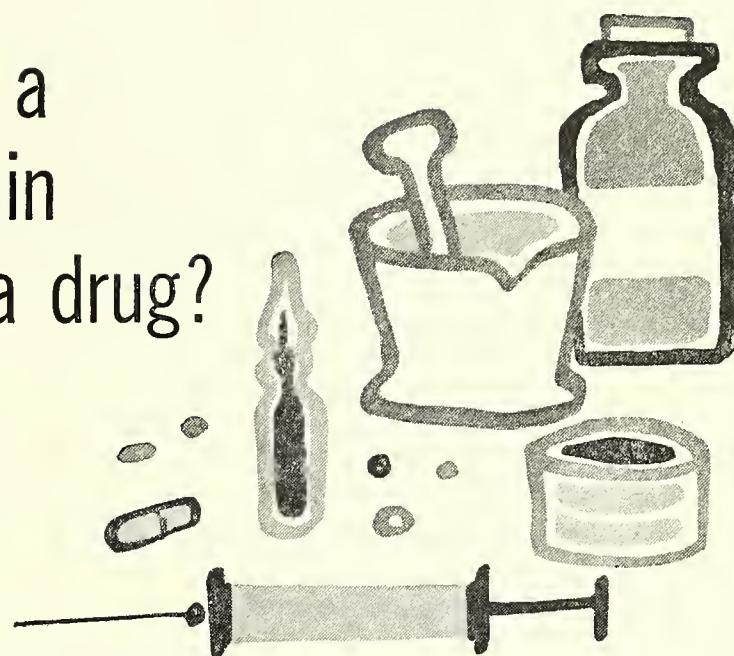
PRODUCED BY THE ADVERTISING INDUSTRY TO SAVE LIVES

REMEMBER



Road accidents can be caused by people like you and me!

Is a Vitamin a drug?



A vitamin is certainly not a food, since it neither contributes to the structure of the body nor is it oxidised to provide calories.

But, as a vital constituent of foods, it must be termed a nutrient, and in this sense foods containing vitamins are not regarded as drugs. This is the orthodox view taken by the Ministry of Health and expressed at rather greater length by the Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Drugs.

On the other hand, synthetic vitamins are available in potencies not commensurate with the concentrations in foods. One tablet of aneurine may contain, for example, 100 mg. or three times the amount of this vitamin normally present in the healthy human body.

And its use? Not as a food but to cure disease. It has, in fact, been shown that whereas a small daily intake in food is enough to protect from a deficiency disease, tissue insufficiencies, whether accompanying deficiency disease or some other manifestation, demand very much more. Therapeutic doses of B₁ may be 100-1000 times the

daily protective level and of vitamin C, 100-200 times.

Is a vitamin then, a drug?

One thing is certain: nobody knows and understands more about vitamins than the research team at Vitamins Limited. Over a long period of years the Company has specialised in the research into and development of vitamins and now produce an unrivalled range of vitamin products, including:

FOR NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTATION

Bemax, Vitavel Syrup, Juvel, Pregnavite.

PRODUCTS OF THE B COMPLEX

Becovite, Befortiss.

PRODUCTS FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES

Parentrovite, Orovite, Tropenal, Dal-Tocol.

National Health Service

In no case is the cost of a Vitamins Limited preparation greater than, and in some cases it is less than, that of the official equivalent preparation. There is no official equivalent to some Vitamins Limited specialities.

For the full range of products and the price list, write to
Vitamins Limited, (Dept. AA2) Upper Mall, London, W6

**A NEW ALL-PURPOSE PERSONAL
WEIGHING MACHINE**
For Babies—Children—Adults

No Loose Weights—Capacity 20 stone x 1 oz.

These machines are manufactured in our Works at Edmonton, London, N.18.

They have been specially designed for Chemists' shops where space is limited.

Strongly constructed of Cast Iron—white enamelled with tare bar to balance off the Baby Basket.

Will give extremely accurate weighing service and comply with local Weights and Measures Bye-laws.

Obtainable from your usual wholesaler or direct from the makers.

Hire Purchase Terms are available.



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HERBERT & SONS LIMITED
Sales Offices: 6/7 WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C.I

Telephone: CITY 7011
212 REGENT ROAD, SALFORD, LANCs.
Telephone: Trafford Park 1787



THE FAMILY REMEDY
FOR INDIGESTION
FOR OVER 60 YEARS

Retail Prices
2/- 4/3
6/6 15/4
(including tax)

BOX'S INDIGESTION PILLS

W.H.BOX • 47 COBOURG STREET • PLYMOUTH

DERMATOSSES

SUB-ACUTE AND CHRONIC RESPOND TO

TARCORTIN

A HEALING COMBINATION-TAR+HYDROCORTISONE

In Tarcortin the combination of tar with hydrocortisone has provided a preparation with spectacular results in cases of eczema and other dermatic affections—both sub-acute and chronic. Clinical trials* have shown that the combination of tar plus hydrocortisone has a far more powerful effect than either preparation alone in the treatment of sub-acute and refractory skin affections.

Tarcortin cream is supplied in 7gm and 15gm tubes, containing 0.5% hydrocortisone in a special coal tar extract.

References: Welsh, A. L., and Ede, M.: J.A.M.A. 166: 158, 1958; Additional Clinical Publications on Tarcortin: Clyman, S. G.: Postgrad. Med 21: 309, 1957; Bleiberg, J.: J. M. Soc. New Jersey 53: 37, 1956; Abrams B. P. and Shaw, C. Clin Med. 3: 389, 1956; Bleiberg J.: Am. Practitioner 8: 1404, 1957.

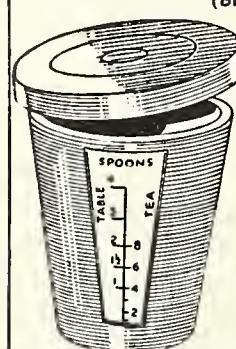
*Literature available on request.

STAFFORD-MILLER LTD., HATFIELD, HERTS.

By arrangement with Reed & Carnick, Kenilworth, New Jersey, U.S.A. (est. 1860)

AMBYTHENE

(BRAND OF POLYTHENE)



MEDICINE MEASURES

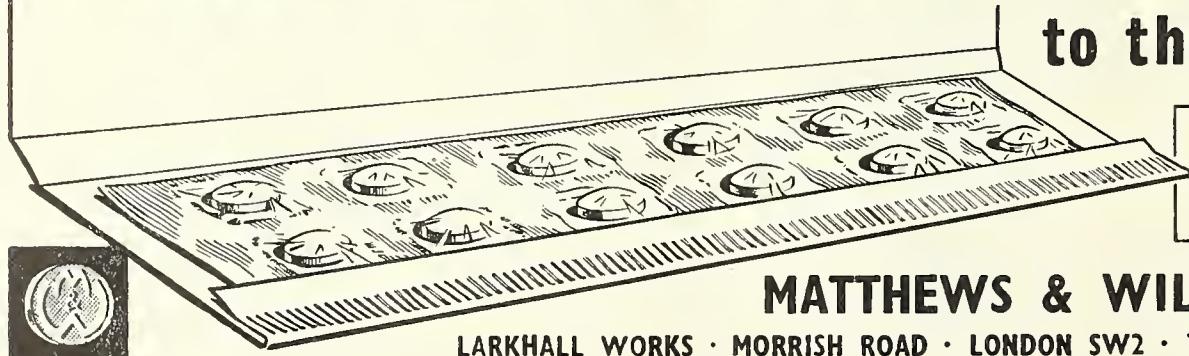
UNBREAKABLE—ACCURATE
with or without close fitting lids
obtainable from usual distribu-
tors at 12/1 dozen with lids or
8/9 dozen without lids.

Wholesaler's supplies
obtainable direct from

AMPLEX APPLIANCES (KENT) LTD.
19 DARTMOUTH ROAD, HAYES, BROMLEY, KENT
(RAVensbourne 5531)

Complete TABLET STRIP-PACKING SERVICE

to the TRADE



Enquiries
invited

MATTHEWS & WILSON LTD.

LARKHALL WORKS • MORRISH ROAD • LONDON SW2 • TULse Hill 5881/2

A new revolutionary shampoo-type hair colouring for concealing GREY HAIRS

Color-Match

trade mark

as easy to use as successful Color-Glo

Over 15,500,000 women
to see

COLOR-MATCH advertising

now appearing in **WOMAN**
WOMAN'S OWN • **WOMAN'S REALM**
MODERN WOMAN • **EVERYWOMAN**
WOMAN'S JOURNAL • **WOMAN & BEAUTY**
DAILY MAIL • **SUNDAY EXPRESS**
DAILY TELEGRAPH • **DAILY MIRROR**
SUNDAY PICTORIAL

*Make sure you have a complete range of
Color-Match shades to meet the
immense demand*

made in six beautiful shades of brown

Dark Brown
Dark Warm Brown
Mid-Brown
Mid-Warm Brown
Light Brown
Light Golden Brown

Retail Price 5/5 per bottle
 Trade Price 33/4 per doz.
 Purchase Tax 15/- per doz.



A creation of



L'OREAL • PARIS

Manufactured and Distributed by: GOLDEN LIMITED

Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Mayfair 8240 Republic of Ireland enquiries to Lilmar, Pharmaceuticals Limited, Santry, Dublin

EXTRA-TAIL

FOR HORSE AND PONY



Complete Protection
from Flies and other insects

An established favourite with the equestrian public. AEROSOL Pack, the complete answer to the sad sight of continuous tail swishing. Spray the animals' heads and backs for instant protection. Can be used in the house, stables and byres too! A sure winner—get adequate stocks now. Retail price, Stable size 12 oz 11/6, Pony size 6 oz 6/6. Generous Trade Terms, free Sales Aids.

KALIUM PRODUCTS (REDDITCH) LTD.,
Adelaide Street, Redditch, Worcs.
TELEPHONE: REDDITCH 4433

ILODERM

a unique self-sterile Ointment that compares with no other in the treatment of:—

**BURNS •
BEDSORES •
IMPETIGO •
NAPKIN RASH •
DERMATITIS •
CRACKED NIPPLES •**

ask your usual wholesale House for supplies

ILON LABORATORIES

LORNE STREET, HAMILTON, LANARKSHIRE

Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956

FIXED RETAIL PRICES 2/- — 3/9 Including Purchase Tax

The maintenance of these prices is a condition of sale

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORDYNE**

**SALE RESTRICTED
TO REGISTERED CHEMISTS**

**Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933
PURCHASER'S SIGNATURE
NOT REQUIRED**

Sole Proprietors—
J. T. DAVENPORT LTD.
Union Street, London, S.E.1
FOR OVER 100 YEARS

P.A.T.A.

TANNIC

GALIC

PYROGALIC

All qualities

**THE BRITISH DYEWOOD
CO. LTD.**

GLASGOW

ARE YOU ON
BETTER TERMS
WITH GEVACOLOR?



Are you one of thousands of retailers taking full advantage of the current Gevacolor advertising campaign? Big press advertisements, TV and cinema commercials are bringing more and more customers, looking

for Gevacolor film, to stockists all over the country. Good, well displayed stocks of Gevacolor film backed by the lively new point-of-sale material must mean more profit for you.

Gevacolor N5 Negative Film 120, 620, 127 sizes, and 35 mm (20 exp.) cassettes

Gevacolor R5 Reversal Film 120, 620, 127 sizes, and 35 mm (20 and 36 exp.) cassettes

Gevacolor Reversal Cine Film Double-8 mm 25 ft. spools. 16 mm 100 ft. spools
R5 for daylight • R3 for artificial light

GEVAERT

Get more
out of your
Christmas
stocking...
with

Goya

**Goya go from success
to success—just look
at top-selling Entice!**

And now for Christmas, for a new sales peak—colourful coffrets and gift packs. Prices from 3/9 to 36/-. Wonderful range plus powerful advertising. Unbeatable!

Nearly 10,000,000 women will see Goya Christmas advertising!

High impact full colour advertisements featuring the Goya range of gifts will appear in all these magazines:—

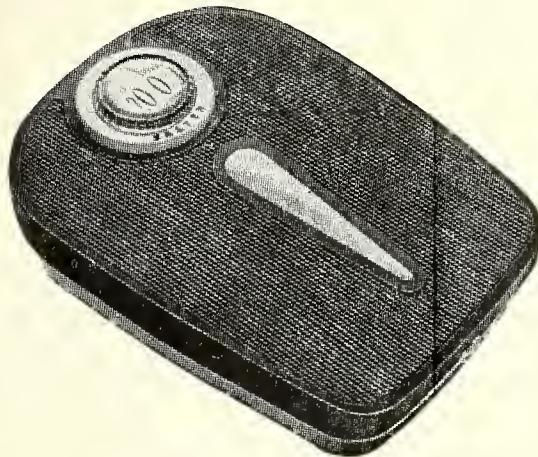


Make more profit than ever this Christmas . . . with *Goya*

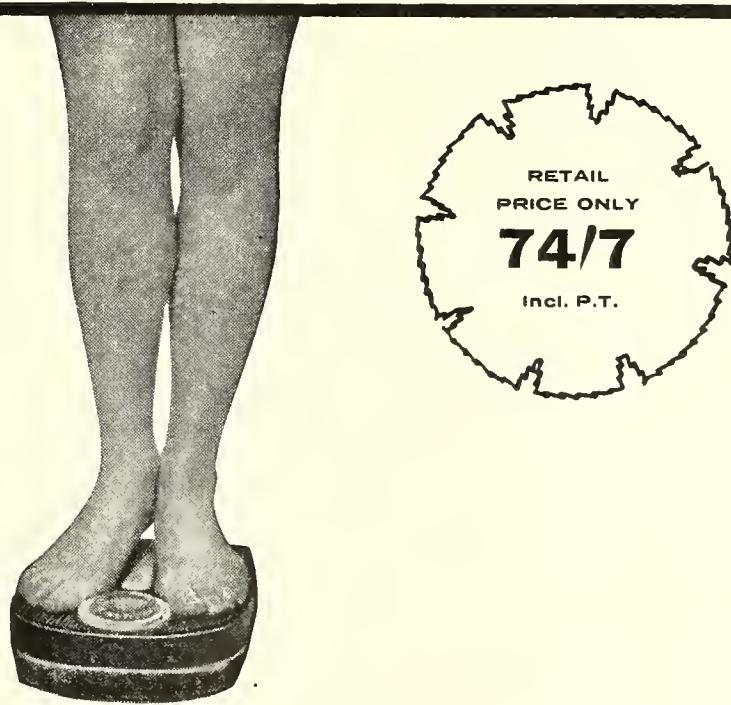
GOYA LTD., 161 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1



The modern weigh is to sell a MAYFAIR every day



THE "MAYFAIR" PERSONAL WEIGHER
No. 206 is a good looking, efficient, economically
priced weighing machine. Available in various
attractive colours—white, powder blue, April
pink, spring green or pale primrose. It is the
ideal machine for regular weighing in the
privacy of one's own home. The "Mayfair"
is being backed by regular advertising in
the national Women's journals and T.V.
STOCK and SELL the "Mayfair"—NOW!



SALTER

Geo. Salter & Co. Ltd., West Bromwich

Est. 1760

M.W.490

BRAND NEW • HEAVY GAUGE STEEL SHELVING

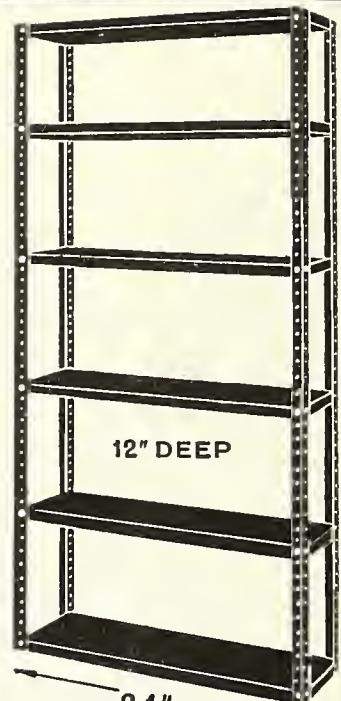
FREE DELIVERY !

N. Scotland, Ireland, I.O.M. 10% extra.

71" high x 34" wide, 12" deep with 6 shelves
as illustrated.

65/-

Height	Width	Depth	No. of Shelves	Price each 3 or more
71"	34"	9"	6	63/-
71"	34"	12"	6	65/-
71"	34"	15"	6	85/-
85"	34"	12"	6	73/-
85"	42"	12"	6	91/-



ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER

HANDY DRAWER UNITS

Brand New

42" high, 13" wide,
12" deep.

20 DRAWERS: 5" wide,
3" high, 11½" long.

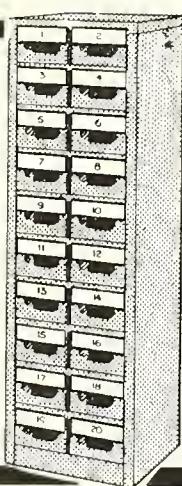
Stove enamelled dark
green.

Direct from manufac-
turers.

Write now for list of
other sizes.

£7.15.0

C.W.O. or C.O.D.



★ EACH SHELF WILL HOLD
OVER 3 CWT.

★ SHELVES ADJUSTABLE
EVERY 2"

★ STOVE ENAMELLED
DARK GREEN

★ WHITE ENAMEL UNITS
30/- EXTRA

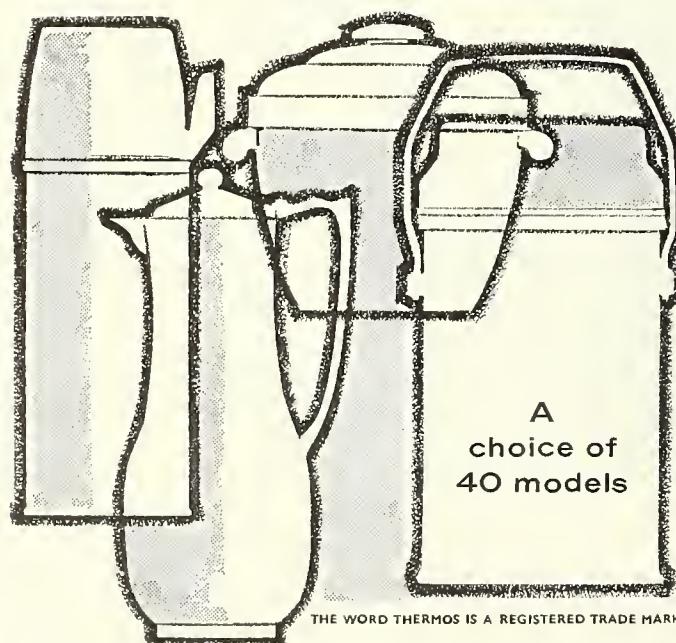
Buy direct from the Manufacturers.

ROCHDALE METAL PRODUCTS
Dept. CD SHAWCLOUGH WORKS • WATERFOOT
ROSSENDALE • LANCS. • ROSSendale 2450

THERMOS
BRAND

the finest

vacuum ware
in the world



THE WORD THERMOS IS A REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Esbron^(REGD)
LUNG TONIC & TROCHES

For COUGHS, COLDS, CHEST & THROAT ailments
and also for ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

MIXTURE 2/3 size; 13/- doz. 3/6 (family);
21/- doz.

TROCHES 1/9 size; 9/3 doz.

All plus 25% P.T.

BROOK, PARKER & Co. Ltd
ASHFIELD, BRADFORD 7. Also at Glasgow.

PREPARE FOR THE
AUTUMN DEMAND!
Special Offer, particulars
for Sept. on request.

Attract more Customers—
by stocking



Wholesale prices: 10/-, 21/- and 36/-
per dozen. Purchase Tax: 2/6, 5/3 and
9/- per dozen. Retailing at 1/4, 2/9 and
4/9 per packet.

ORDER SOME NOW!
TIDMAN & SON LTD.
91 OLD CHURCH ROAD, CHINGFORD, LONDON, E.4.

The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Telephone: CENTRAL 6563

Address Box Number Replies to: THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

APPOINTMENTS — 24/- per 1" s.c. minimum and pro rata. **AGENTS** — **AUCTION SALES** — **BUSINESSES FOR SALE** and **WANTED** — **CLEARANCES** and **WANTS** — **CONTRACTS** — **MISCELLANEOUS** — **PATENTS** — **PARTNERSHIPS** — **PREMISES** — **PUBLIC** and **LEGAL** **NOTICES** — **SITUATIONS VACANT**. Run-on — 4/- per line (minimum 20/-). Semi-display — 24/- per 1" s.c. minimum. Displayed with border rule, larger type faces and blocks — 60/- per s.c.i. minimum. Reduced rates for one-third, one-half and full pages on application. **SITUATIONS WANTED** — 6/- per 18 words minimum, then 4d. per word. Use of Box No. — 2/-. Advertisements received by 4 p.m. Tuesday published same week.

PREMISES

DRUG STORE: (Scope for dispensing), central position, Sussex town. Attractive shop. Superb accommodation, 14 years' lease. Trade £4,000 a year. Price £3,450, s.a.v. Coxalls, Ltd., 56 Teville Road, Worthing. C 4699

WHISTON, LANCASHIRE. Single-storey shop in modern parade on new Corporation housing estate. No other chemist on the estate, doctor's surgery 100 yards away. Vacant shop offered on lease at rent of £416 per annum plus small premium. Full details from Isaac Dixon, Chartered Surveyors, 8 Lacey Street, Widnes. C 4704

APPOINTMENTS

BARNET GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLHOUSE LANE, BARNET, HERTS
(490 beds)
Pharmacist

required in this modern and well-equipped pharmacy (Category V Hospital). Whitley Council scale with London Weighting. Applications to Hospital Secretary with names of two referees. C 7614

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Senior Pharmacist
 for Bethnal Green Hospital. Modern department. Salary scale £700—£1,010 p.a. plus higher qualification allowance and London Weighting. Please apply to the Group Secretary, 213 Kingsland Road, London, E.2. C 553

CHARING CROSS GROUP OF HOSPITALS

Pharmacist
 required at Charing Cross Hospital, London, W.C.2. Whitley Council scale £690 rising to £920 plus London Weighting and £25 special qualifications allowance. Write stating age, experience, qualifications and two names for reference to House Governor (A). C 597

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Pharmacist-in-Charge
 required for holiday relief duty at Bethnal Green Hospital, E.2, 10th September to 22nd September, 1962. Salary 22½ guineas a week of 39 hours. Apply to Chief Pharmacist, St. Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street, London, N.1. C 605

FOREST GATE HOSPITAL, FOREST LANE, E.7

Chief Pharmacist (Category II)
 required from mid-September. Salary scale £895—£1,200 per annum, plus London Weighting. Applications with full details and names of two referees to the Group Secretary, West Ham Group H.M.C., Stratford, E.15. C 7605

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, STEPNEY GREEN, E.1

Locum Pharmacist
 required at the above hospital until September 22nd. Modern new department. Every third Saturday off. Salary £18 18s. per week. Applications to the Chief Pharmacist (STE. 4251). C 7582

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, STEPNEY GREEN, E.1

Pharmacist
 required at the above hospital. Good general experience in modern new department. Every third Saturday off. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with Whitley Council agreements. Applications in writing stating age, experience and qualifications, together with the names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist. C 7583

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, S.E.1

Locum Pharmacist
 required for summer months. Apply to Secretary. (Tel.: WATerloo 4477.) C 7616

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL GROUP, NORTH WESTERN BRANCH, LAWN ROAD, HAMPSTEAD

Pharmacist
 Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist at the above hospital. Salary in accordance with the Whitley Council Scale. Applications, with names of two referees, should be addressed to the Group Chief Pharmacist, The Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. C 7563

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL

Senior Pharmacist
 Applications are invited for the post of Senior Pharmacist in the Manufacturing Department at this hospital, offering opportunities for investigational work in formulation. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scale with extra pay for evening clinics. Applications, with names of two referees, should be addressed to the Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. C 7585

LEYBOURNE GRANGE GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, LEYBOURNE GRANGE HOSPITAL, WEST MALLING, KENT

Chief Pharmacist
 Applications are invited from Registered Pharmacists for the above post in this Hospital for the Mentally Subnormal of about 1,500 beds (Male and Female). Salary and conditions of service as agreed by the appropriate Whitley Councils for the Health Service, namely £895 x £35 (3) x £40 (5)—£1,200 a year. Self-contained residential accommodation available for rental for a single female applicant. Applications, giving qualifications, present and previous appointments and names and addresses of two referees to the Group Secretary. C 4697

SHENLEY HOSPITAL, NEAR ST. ALBANS, HERTS**Senior Pharmacist**

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Pharmacist in a modern department at Shenley Hospital, near St. Albans, Herts. The appointment is subject to the N.H.S. Superannuation regulations and the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council conditions of service and salary (£770—£1,010 p.a., 5 per cent. increase pending, plus London Weighting). A modern house will be available on the Hospital estate for a married man, at a moderate rent. Accommodation available for a single woman. Hourly coach service to London.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and previous experience, with the names of two referees, to be sent to the Medical Superintendent. C 7606

ST. HELIER GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**Deputy Chief Pharmacist**

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category V) at St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton, Surrey. This Hospital also deals with the requirements of a number of subsidiary hospitals. The post becomes vacant in September and is subject to the Whitley scale of salaries plus London Weighting. Further particulars may be obtained from the Group Pharmacist at St. Helier Hospital. Apply to the Group Secretary giving names of two referees. C 7613

STEPNEY GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, MILE END HOSPITAL, BANCROFT ROAD, LONDON, E.1**Deputy Chief Pharmacist**

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category IV) at Mile End Hospital, Whitley Council conditions of service. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Pharmacist. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, to be sent to the Group Secretary at the above address. C 7598

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, GT. ORMOND STREET, LONDON, W.C.1**Locum Pharmacist**

required immediately. Salary 18 gns. per week. Apply to Chief Pharmacist. C 7603

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, GT. ORMOND STREET, LONDON, W.C.1**Pharmacist**

required after 20th August, 1962. Whitley Council salary and conditions. Apply to Chief Pharmacist. C 7602

Appointments—Continued**THE LONDON HOSPITAL,
WHITECHAPEL, E.1****Locum Pharmacist**

required immediately. Salary £18 18s. per week. Applications to House Governor. C 590

**KNOWLE HOSPITAL
FAREHAM**
**ASSISTANT
IN DISPENSING**

Applications are invited for the above post at Knowle Hospital, Fareham, Hants. Conditions of service as agreed by Whitley Council. Salary scale £250 (at age 18) to £425 (at age 22 or over) rising to £575 per annum (plus £50 for an approved qualification). Single residential accommodation (male or female) available.

Applications giving age, experience and qualifications, together with names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to Group Secretary immediately.

C 7604

**THREE COUNTIES HOSPITAL,
ARLESEY, BEDFORDSHIRE****Assistant-in-Dispensing**

Applications are invited for Assistant-in-Dispensing. Salary and conditions as Whitley Council scale, £425 at age 22 or over, rising to £575 per annum. Accommodation available for single man or woman applicant. Applications, stating age and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to The Medical Superintendent. C 576

UPTON HOSPITAL, SLOUGH
Senior Pharmacist

required 17th September at this Category III General Hospital. Applications naming two referees to Secretary or further information may be obtained from Chief Pharmacist. C 7608

EDUCATIONAL**LONDON COLLEGE OF
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FOR WOMEN**
7 Westbourne Park Road, W.2
Established 1892

The only College in S.E. England teaching exclusively for the Assistant-in-Dispensing Examination of the Society of Apothecaries. Enrolling now for six months' full time course for Student Dispensers under 1956 Regulations. 82 per cent. Examination successes in 1960. C 404

SITUATIONS VACANT**RETAIL (HOME)**

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CHEMIST OPTICIAN required as manager suburban pharmacy in Midlands. Salary by negotiation but basic minimum in region of £1,500—£1,600 per annum. Apply Box C 4709.

BIRMINGHAM. Lady or gentleman required as manager suburban pharmacy. Excellent opportunity for newly qualified. Progressive post; commencing salary according to age and experience. Apply Box C 4710.

CHEMIST COUNTER ASSISTANTS: Ladies required for North London. Good salary given for experienced persons. Apply: Managing Director, Kendale Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. C 4686

HERTS. close North London. Experienced assistant, male or female, required for dispensing and counter. Normal hours. Good salary, according to age and experience. Full details to Box C 4706.

CANTERBURY. Pharmacist required to control dispensary and assist buyer in large modern department store. Position ideal for lady but also offers sufficient scope for a man. Four-figure salary plus other benefits. Apply: Superintendent Pharmacist, Ricemans (Canterbury) Ltd., Deal, Kent. Telephone: Deal 1971 C 4702

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NEW ZEALAND. Pharmacist required for one of the oldest Pharmacies in Dunedin, New Zealand. Modern premises with good trade. Initial salary of up to £25 per week offered to right applicant with share of profits. Future prospects of partnership or ownership. Write in first place with full particulars of qualifications, age and experience to: Mr. B. M. Wood, Drug Houses of Australia Export Ltd., 2/3 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. C 4696

WHOLESALE

**MEDICAL
REPRESENTATIVE**

A vacancy occurs for a Medical Representative in the Derby, Leicestershire, Nottingham and Lincolnshire areas. Preference will be given to persons with pharmaceutical or medical background. Applicants should possess initiative, be of pleasant personality and appearance and be conversant with these particular areas. This position offers excellent opportunities with a progressive and expanding company. Good salary, company car and usual expenses are offered. A life assurance and pension scheme is operated by the Company. Applications, which will be treated as strictly confidential, to:—

**The Medical Manager,
CALMIC LIMITED, CREWE HALL,
CREWE**
C 7610

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PHARMACISTS**

Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd. invite applications from young graduate pharmacists for vacancies in their Pharmaceutical Development Laboratories. Appointments will be made in the sections dealing with cosmetic products, medicinals and tablets. The work involves the formulation and testing of new preparations, frequently involving basic studies of an original nature. Successful applicants will be capable of carrying their product forward and supervising its application to production equipment. Excellent technical resources are available.

Applications, giving full details of education, qualifications and career to date, should be addressed to the Personnel Manager, Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, quoting reference C.D.5.

C 7593

G. D. SEARLE & CO. LTD.

offer appointments for medical representatives in the following areas:—

Bedfordshire and West Hertfordshire

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Applications are invited from experienced medical representatives, pharmacists or men having a good pharmaceutical background. The appointments are permanent and progressive. Good salaries are offered and will be commensurate with experience and qualifications, etc. Car and expenses provided also superannuation scheme. Applications, with full particulars of age, education, experience, etc., in writing only to General Sales Manager, G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

C 7611

Geigy

We are proud to present Pharmacists with the opportunity of joining our outstanding representative force.

Hard work, initiative and enthusiasm will be expected, appreciated and rewarded.

If you are capable of achieving a high level performance then it is as "Mr. Geigy" that we would say your future is most fully assured.

Initially we would offer you an intensive training course covering all facets of a representative's work.

The course is an integration of two vigorous departments—your own professional service department and a research-minded medical department. By the time you make your first call on a doctor you will be confident and competent as a result of the "Training Strength" supporting you at Wythenshawe.

Our International Research Organisation is the security of your future. The discovery of Tofranil for the treatment of depression and the discovery of Hygroton bringing a new concept to diuretic therapy, are but two of our major contributions to modern therapeutics. At your interview you will find our assessment intimately concerned with your character and warmth of personality.

Generous starting salary, company car and expense arrangements. Naturally, we also have an excellent pension scheme and all other conditions of service are top-class.

Ask your "Mr. Geigy" about the organisation behind him.

Vacancies are available in the U.K. and Eire for a training course starting in the near future.

Please send full particulars of your career to date to:

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Geigy Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., Roundthorn Estate,
Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23

C 7558

Medical Representatives

a career in



We offer satisfying careers with attractive terms to pharmacists and others with a strong background of pharmacy or allied medical sciences. Our medical representatives are the link between the research scientists in our laboratories and medical practitioners and pharmacists using the products of this research. The discovery of new products means that additional representatives are now needed and we have vacancies in several areas in the United Kingdom, including London, the Home Counties and Scotland. Preliminary interviews will be arranged in London, Birmingham, Glasgow or Wilmslow. The Pharmaceuticals Division is co-ordinating replies on behalf of the Sales Regions and, in the first instance, enquiries with brief particulars should be addressed to:—

The Staff Manager,

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION,
Fulshaw Hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

C 7590

Situations Vacant—Continued

PROCESS WORKER required for cosmetic factory. Must have experience in the manufacture of bulk cosmetics including shampoos, etc. Chemical knowledge an advantage. Might suit chemist's assistant wishing to better himself. Five-day week. Good salary and working conditions. Apply with fullest details in writing or telephone COLindale 0111, Nagele's, Ltd., Edgware Road, London, N.W.9.

C 4707

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAMBRIDGE B.A., ex medical student, with fluent knowledge of German and Italian, seeks situation as translator. Other suggestions welcomed. Box C 7612.

AGENTS

AGENTS REQUIRED calling on wholesale and retail chemists. Range of tablet preparations and surgical dressings at very competitive prices. Write giving details of territories covered and lines already handled. Box C 4703.

FREELANCE AGENTS wanted for all territories, to sell on commission, large range of nursery and toilet requisites to the retail chemists. Write stating territories covered and lines already handled, to The Kaymet Company, Kaymet Works, Sylvan Grove, Old Kent Road, S.E.15.

C 4687

WANTED

WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete stock, a redundant line, including finished or partly finished goods, packing raw materials, etc. No quantity too large. Our representative will call anywhere. Write or telephone: Lawrence Edwards & Co., Ltd., 6/7 Wellington Close, Ledbury Road, London, W.11. Tel.: Park 3137-8.

C 140

TENDERS

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Medical Supplies

The Minister of Health invites tenders for the supply to:

- National Health Service Hospitals in England and Wales (including Special Hospitals) and (on behalf of the Secretary of State for Scotland) in Scotland, and
- (on behalf of the appropriate Service Ministers) the Armed Services of the Crown, of the following drugs:
 1. Tetracycline
Chlortetracycline
Oxytetracycline
 2. Chlorothiazide
 3. Chloramphenicol

The drugs will be required in powder, tablet and capsule forms in specified presentations. Suppliers interested in this invitation should request further details and forms of tender from the undersigned not later than 21st August, 1962. It should be noted that if the successful tenderer is not the owner of a patent or the licensee of a patent holder in respect of the drug to be supplied, the Minister will be responsible for any payment to which the patent holder may be entitled under section 46 of the Patents Act 1949 and will give to the successful tenderer any authority necessary for the purposes of that section. In applying for tender forms, intending suppliers should indicate whether they are prepared to offer supplies throughout England, Scotland and Wales, or if not, to which area their tender would apply.

(Signed) J. F. HUNT,
Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Division HS3 (Supply A).
Savile Row,
LONDON, W.1,
C 7609

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VIRILE COMPANY wishes to acquire further outlets in the pharmaceutical world. None too large and none too small. Should preferably have access to the well-known wholesale houses. Further details from Orridge & Company, 184 Strand, W.C.2, reference SVB. C 604

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C 592

CONTRACTS

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Tenders are invited for the supply of Vitamins, Hormones, Tablets, Corticosteroids, Anaesthetics, Radiologicals, Ampoules and Selected Fine Chemicals and Drugs and also Dressings, Bottles, Jars, Corks and Screw Caps for a period of 12 months commencing 1st January, 1963, to 32 Hospital Management Committees and the United Manchester Hospitals in the Region. Tender forms may be obtained from the Supplies Officer at the undermentioned address and must be returned not later than Monday, 10th September, 1962.

The Wigan and Leigh Hospital Management Committee, acting on behalf of the other Management Committees concerned, does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. B. LINFOOT,
Secretary,
"Knowsley House,"
Wigan Lane,
Wigan,
Lancs.

C 7601

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COWLES fully-automatic tube filling, closing, folding and crimping machine with self-contained motor drive. Alite semi-automatic powder filling machine, suitable ½-oz. to 3-lbs. Fully motorised. Apply: C. Skerman & Sons, Ltd., 10 Parson's Green, London, S.W.6. RENow 6402. C 7555

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